The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.........NO. 7002. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHURZ—REPLY OF MR. MORTON—CONTEMPLATED COMPROMISE ON THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP—THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The speech of Mr. Schurz in the Senate to-day has opened anew the financial discussion, and it is impossible to form any idea as to the time of its termination. The speech was very carefully prepared, and showed a vast amount of research among the text-books and study of the monetary systems of the world, including that of the Chinese Empire. His speech was a presentation of all the strongest arguments against the expansion of the currency, and he claimed that the benefits which the advocates of inflation expect as a result of the success of their policy were mighty delusions, and that an increase of paper currency would surely result in the dishonor and shame of the country. The speech abounded with personal allusions and hits directed against Senator Morton, who is regarded as the leader of the inflationists. Senator Morton replied briefly, contending that Senator Schurz had based his arguments upon theories not applicable to our country, and the condition of affairs now existing in it. Senator Merrimon will speak in reply to Mr. Schurz, and Senator Fenton has also a long speech prepared against inflation. The inflationists have an apparent majority of about three in the Senate, which, however, it is difficult to hold together, and it yet seems impossible to believe that any scheme of inflation will ultimately succeed. It would not be surprising if the vote on any financial measure which may be passed this session will be among the last to be taken before final adjournment.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

It has been suggested to-day as a solution of the Boston Custom-house difficulties that Ex-Gov. William Claflin should be appointed Collector at Boston, and that William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, should succeed Gov. Harriman of that State as Naval Officer. Gov. Claflin was Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee during the canvass preceding Gen. Grant's first election, and William E. Chandler was Secretary of the committee at that time, and also during the canvass of last year. Gov. Claflin would command the confidence and support of all the different factions in Massachusetts. Gov. Harriman, as Naval Officer, has received about $150,000 of moieties, according to the statements published, an amount on which the people of New-Hampshire think he can afford to retire, and leave the position to some other deserving Republican. An attempt has been made to perfect this combination, and, if success were at all promising, it would gain very extensive support. There are still no signs that Simmons will be withdrawn, and the rival Massachusetts delegations are preparing to continue the fight before the Senate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the bill for the restoration of the franking privilege as to public documents, and it is now evident that all of to-morrow will be occupied with the same subject. The arguments to-day were of the same general character as on previous days of this debate. It was noticeable, however, that the Republicans who advocated the bill did not undertake to reply to the fact that the latest National Republican Convention declared for the unconditional repeal of the franking privilege. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, believed that Congress had not the right to take Government property for perquisites, and that the argument that the people would be benefited was a fallacy. But one-tenth of the voters of any Congressional district could receive the public documents, and he thought it unfair to tax the whole people for the advantage of a few. The bill was antagonistic to Republican principles. It proposed a species of favoritism. The franking privilege made a member of Congress a Congressional book peddler. The principal argument urged during the day in favor of the restoration of the privilege was the allegation that the abolition of it has not resulted in a reduction of expenditures. To this it was fairly replied that a sufficient time had not elapsed to test the experiment. Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, made a very humorous speech in opposition to the bill, and declared himself in favor of equal rights for all and privileges for none. The allusions of Mr. Phelps to the grangers caused some excitement among the Western members, who will make some pointed and personal replies to-morrow. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New-York, opposed the bill, and claimed that it renewed the franking privilege in its worst form. This was especially true, since, under the new law, the cost of transportation was regulated by the weight of the mails. In behalf of country newspapers, he said that they did not ask for charity. They had quite as much independence as Metropolitan journals, and so petty a bribe as this could not induce them to abandon their opposition to subsidies. The bill seems to be losing ground, and those who oppose it are hoping that it will be defeated. It has been supposed that a large majority of the House favored the restoration of the frank, but all regard for the pledges of the Republican platform does not seem to have been lost.

THE THREATENED INDIAN WAR.

The following dispatch was to-day received at the Indian Bureau:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Feb. 20, 1874.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Cheyennes are making medicine and holding council. Little Wolf says when they get through they will be ready to give an answer relative to going South; that he has been urging his people to go, and that they are determined to keep out of the impending war. He says the Sioux have tried to persuade his young men to join them in the war. Since my last dispatch many Indians have left the agency for the North, some of them with the avowed purpose of joining the war party. Crazy Horse has declared for war.

Affairs among the Indians I find are too complicated to trust to them for protection. My employes are very apprehensive of trouble here, and I cannot keep them without troops are sent. I therefore respectfully request that troops be sent immediately to this agency for its protection. The Kiosoles are anxious to go South to avoid trouble, as the other bands, or Ogallallas are almost as hostile to them as to other tribes.

Yours respectfully, J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The above report is confirmatory of the press dispatches of this morning from Omaha, and is a clear official statement of the condition of affairs at the agency. It has taken three days for the dispatch to come through, and since the 20th there may have been important changes not yet reported, but there seems to be no immediate cause for apprehension. The troops which Mr. Saville calls for are already on their way from Fort Laramie, and will probably reach the agency to-morrow or next day. The Cheyennes alluded to are the tribe known as the Northern Cheyennes, representatives of whom were in Washington recently, and promised that the tribe should go South. Mr. Saville's dispatch indicates that they will keep their word.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS MOIETIES.

Fernando Wood introduced a bill to regulate the collection of Customs and to provide for the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures. The bill, which is quite important, is compressed in ten sections. The following is a synopsis of its principal features: Section 1 prohibits the payment of moieties or perquisites of any sort to any Customs officers; section 2 provides that all Customs officials who are confirmed by the Senate shall hold office for four years, except when removed for cause under the act of April 5, 1869; section 3 directs that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures be paid into the Treasury of the United States; section 4 declares it to be the duty of any Customs officer, whenever a fraud upon the revenue is detected, to immediately lodge complaint with the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be forthwith to institute proper legal proceedings against the offending parties; section 5 prevents any officers, save the Secretary of the Treasury, from compromising any offenses against the Revenue laws, or from remitting any fines, penalties or forfeitures; sections 6 and 7 place the management of bonded warehouses and general order stores and public cartage under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and requires him to locate the warehouses and general order stores at places convenient to the landing wharves of steamers; also prohibit any Government official from having any ownership or interest in such bonded warehouses or general order stores; section 8 prescribes the regulations under which fees collected by Customs officers shall be turned into the Treasury; section 9 makes it unlawful to confiscate an entire invoice by reason of undervaluation of any one article therein; section 10 repeals all conflicting statutes.

THE DUTY ON FRUITS.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, to-day introduced in the House a bill suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any more of the Customs duties on fruits, under his recent ruling. Fernando Wood objected to the consideration of the bill, and under the rules it could not be passed without unanimous consent. Subsequently a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee was held, for the purpose of considering the bill, and later in the day it was reported to the House from the committee by Mr. Kelley, and passed. It is said that about fifty cases are pending for refunding of these fruit duties, which will be suspended by the passage of this bill. It is approved by several Senators. An attempt will be made in the Senate to concur in the action of the House immediately.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Judge Aldis, President of the Southern Claims Comission, appeared this morning before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and explained his views with regard to the section of the Army bill which proposes to transfer to the Southern Claims Commission all claims now pending before the Bureaus of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals. Judge Aldis believed that a more judicious plan would be to appoint two independent Commissioners to constitute a Northern Claims Commission, to adjudicate the $6,000,000 of claims now pending before the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals. This would prevent a very serious interference with the current work of the Southern Claims Commission, and he thought would tend to facilitate the adjudication of the claims. The House has already extended the time within which Southern claims can be filed a year and a half. Should the Senate concur, Judge Aldis is of the opinion that the number of additional Southern claims filed would reach 10,000. As there are already nearly 24,000 pending claims before that commission, the current work could hardly be completed within six years, should the jurisdiction be extended for a year and a half.

THE INCREASE IN THE EXPENDITURES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Beck and some Republican Representatives, in the course of the recent debate upon the revival of the franking privilege, have alluded to what they call the very greatly-increased expenses in the Post Office service since 1868. In making these statements they have taken the aggregate expenditures for that department without considering the purposes for which the money has been expended, or the laws authorizing the expenditures. The subjoined table, which speaks for itself, shows that the increase is mainly due to the very great extension of the railway postal service since 1868, owing to the rapid development of the railroad services of the country, and to the increase in the number of Postmasters and letter-carriers, together with the increased compensation of Postmasters. The great bulk of increased expenditures is in the items of salaries of Postmasters, the railroad mail service, the railway postal clerks, route agents, mail messenger service, and special agents. The expenditures for all of these items are made strictly in accordance with existing laws, and are in no sense in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Statement Comparing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office Department for the Years 1868 *and* 1873, *Showing the Principal Items of Increased Expenditures in* 1873 *over* 1868.

	Year Ended June 30, '68.	Year Ended June 30, '73.	Increase in 1873.
	$	$	$
Ordinary postal revenues......	16,292,680 80	22,996,741 57	6,704,104 77
Total expenditures........	22,730,592 65	29,084,945 67	6,354,352 02
Increase of revenue over expenditures	......	......	$349,787 75
Number of Post Offices........	26,481	32,244	6,763
Number of letter-carriers...	1,198	1,499	301
Miles of railway mail service..	36,018	63,457	27,439
Principal Items of Increased Expenditures.			
Compensation of Postmasters.	$4,255,310 98	$5,725,468 12	$1,470,157 00
Railroad mail service........	4,177,126 00	7,257,196 00	3,080,070 00
Railway postal clerks, route agents, special agents, and mail messenger service....	1,114,633 00	2,525,695 00	1,411,061 00
Letter-carriers..	995,934 59	1,422,495 48	426,560 89
Clerks in Post Offices........	2,270,090 66	2,978,614 24	708,523 58
Total.........................			$7,096,372 61
Deduct amount of increased expenditures in 1873.........................			6,354,352 02
Reduced expenditure on other items..			$742,019 59

PASTORAL CALL.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 24.—At an unusually large meeting of the members of Christ Church, of this city, last evening, Rev. Frank L. Norton was unanimously called to become its Rector.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Assembly occupied the entire evening in the consideration of general orders in Committee of the Whole. The bill authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to purchase and hold real estate in Buffalo, was taken up and progressed. During the debate Mr. Alvord, in an exceedingly emphatic manner, protested against foreign railroad companies entering the State of New-York, or holding any property within its limits. Mr. Alberger advocated the provisions of the bill.

The act changing the name of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the City of New-York to the Citizens' Savings Bank, was ordered to a third reading.

In accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Fish, the County Clerk of the City of New-York sent a communication to the House stating that, as shown by the records, the fees received by the late County Clerk for the past year amounted to $16,301 85.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. King, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported favorably the act to prohibit the throwing of ashes or cinders into the harbor of New-York, with an amendment providing that the scows provided by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or the contractors for removing the ashes and garbage from said cities, shall be held in readiness at all times and shall receive the ashes and cinders from any vessel desiring to so deposit them. Two or more scows shall also be placed under the control of the Commissioners of Pilots, the expense to be borne by the two cities.

The bill to reorganize the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, and which gives the right of appointment of certain directors to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, was, on motion of Senator Fox, recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The Senator urged the recommittal on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for the consideration of the bill. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, which has had under consideration the Assembly bill relative to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks in New-York City, reported an amended bill, which provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The determination of the lines of curb and roadways in all streets, roads and avenues in the City of New-York, within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park or place which is now or may hereafter be under the care of the Department of Public Parks, (except Riverside avenue,) to be continued therein, and said board shall also have power to plant trees, and to place seats, erect drinking fountains, &c., on said streets, parks, avenues, &c.

SEC. 2. The avenues, roads, and grades, as shown by the map of Riverside Park, signed by S. H. Wales, President, dated Feb. 17, 1874, are hereby established as the Riverside avenue, instead of the avenue as heretofore laid out. The Department of Public Parks, in connection with the Commissioner of Public Works, is to have power to make such changes as they deem best.

SEC. 3. All the work of improving the roads and parks to be done within the area between the southerly side of Eighth-fifth street and the northerly side of Eighty-eighth street, the easterly line of Riverside avenue and the Twelfth avenue. The expenses of the same to be assessed one-half on the property benefited and one-half on the City at large.

Senator Ray introduced a bill to amend the general law in reference to the formation of insurance companies in towns and villages, allowing insurance to be effected on stores, hotels, churches, and school-houses when they are less than 100 feet apart.

The death of Police Commissioner Henry Smith is generally the topic of conversation here, and there is much comment as to who will be appointed to the vacant office. It is understood that an effort will soon be made to reorganize the entire commission.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

The President presented reports of the New-York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum for the year 1873.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. LOWERY—For a canal-bridge over the Erie Canal at Mohawk street, Utica.

By Mr. SELKREG—For an amendment to the Game Laws.

By the President—From the German Society of New-York, asking that their President be restored to all his rights as a Commissioner of Emigration.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LORD—To establish a Superior Court at Rochester.

By Mr. PARMENTER—To incorporate the Troy Board of Underwriters; also, to amend the law requiring Canal Superintendents to publish monthly abstracts of their disbursements.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—For the protection and preservation of fish in Walkill River.

By Mr. LOWERY—Authorizing the City of Utica to provide a fire department building.

By Mr. RAY—To amend the laws relative to town insurance companies.

Mr. ROBERTS, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill amending the general laws by which corporations for trade and other purposes may be formed. The bill was prepared for the purpose of avoiding special legislation.

PROTECTION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amended bill relative to the regulations of the port of New-York. An additional section has been added, providing that the various scows employed by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, or by the contractors for removing the ashes and garbage of said cities, while moored at the various dumping-boards of said cities, are hereby designated and required to receive directly any and all ashes, garbage, or refuse from any steam-tug or vessel in the harbor of New-York. Two or more scows shall also be placed under the control of the Commissioners of Pilots for the special use of boats wishing to discharge rubbish or ashes, the expense of said scows to be borne by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The same committee also report favorably the bill respecting chapter 409 of the laws of 1872.

NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY.

On motion of Senator FOX, the bill relative to the New-York Bridge Company was reported back to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

Relative to proceedings in the Surrogates' Courts. It provides that attorneys shall have the same privileges as regards serving papers as they have in Courts of Record. The bill was amended so as to grant to Surrogates the same power over executors and others as are possessed by the Supreme Court.

To provide for the incorporation of the United Medical Societies.

To authorize United States Commissioners to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c.

Confirming the action of the town of Huntington, Suffolk County, in offering a reward for the recovery of the body of Kelsey.

To enable husbands and wives to testify for each other in criminal trials.

To authorize the City of Buffalo to purchase and cancel bonds issued by that city for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire.

To authorize the Supervisors of Erie County to convey certain lands in the City of Buffalo to the Young Men's Association of that city, and such other associations as may unite with them.

To amend the act establishing a Police Department in the City of Buffalo.

To amend the charter of the Utica Firemen's Benevolent Association.

To authorize the Grand Trunk Railway Company to hold real estate in the City of Buffalo. (Progress was reported on this bill.)

To repeal the act authorizing the City of Rochester to issue its bonds in aid of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company.

To amend the charter of the village of Akron, Erie County, concerning highway labor assessment.

To amend the revised statutes relative to laying out public roads in Greensburg, Westchester County.

To amend the act to revise and consolidate the laws relative to the village of Geneva, Ontario County.

To authorize a tax for fire purposes in the village of Green, Chenango County.

To amend the act providing for the election of town officers, and the transaction of town business in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County.

Authorizing the New-York Institution for the Blind to hold additional real estate.

To amend the charter of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To amend the charter of Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of the City of New-York.

To change the name of the Six-penny Savings Bank of New-York to the City Savings Bank of New-York.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Trust Company to reduce its capital stock. This bill was progressed.

FEES OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Walsh, County Clerk of New-York, reported, in answer to a resolution of the House, that the fees received by the late Clerk of that County were, according to the records in the office, $16,301 85.

TAX ON CANAL-BOATS.

The Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the House, says he is satisfied there is no law authorizing any United States official to collect any fee or tax on a canal-boat.

Adjourned.

A MOB OF STRIKERS.

ATTACK ON WORKMEN WILLING TO WORK—AN INNOCENT SPECTATOR KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Among the most important manufacturing establishments in this vicinity, which, during the recent financial troubles, had to suspend business, was the Swift Iron Works, of Newport, Ky. By this movement between two and three hundred men were thrown out of employment. After two months of idleness the proprietors of the establishment determined to resume, though compelled to materially retrench from former expenses. Lower wages were therefore offered to the former employes than they had been accustomed to receive. The long idleness compelled a few to accept the offer. The sight of cold and hungry families allowed no other alternative. Many, however, ignoring all possibility of financial embarrassment on the part of the iron capitalists, calculatingly, as they supposed, refused to work for a farthing less than the old prices. They at the same time began to mutter against those men who went to work, going so far as to even threaten life itself. Thus affairs stood for several weeks. For the last few days the demonstrations against the industrious have grown more open. The Mayor of the city, the other day, appointed five special police, and assigned them posts in the immediate vicinity of the iron works, and the proprietors of the works had a boarding-house for their employes fitted up near the same place. The mutterings still grew louder, and culminated at 2 o'clock this afternoon in an open attack. While fifteen workmen were on the way from Newport to Covington, guarded by four policemen, they were attacked by a large mob of men and boys who began hurling among them stones and bricks. The workmen made a charge, expecting to be supported by the policemen, but to their dismay the policemen fled in a cowardly manner. At this juncture some person of the rabble fired a pistol, missing his mark, but hitting and killing a peaceful butcher named Fred Boss who was standing in his doorway, a square away from the scene of excitement. The workmen then fled, all escaping with injuries no more serious than severe bruises. A reporter for a morning newspaper, standing near, next became the object of the rabble's spite, and his life was threatened unless he immediately withdrew. The citizens of Newport are thoroughly aroused, and on every hand express their indignation. No arrests, however, have as yet been made.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND TO-DAY—POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF GRAND CHIEF ENGINEER WILSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Numbers of delegates have arrived in this city to attend the special convention of the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which will be held to-morrow, and which will doubtless be an exceedingly lively affair. The design is to conduct the proceedings in secret, but it is understood that the question of upholding or repudiating the action of Grand Chief Engineer Wilson in opposing the strikes which have taken place, will be considered, in addition to the advisability of ordering a general strike, if occasion demands it, in future. The action of the convention will be of importance to the interests of the entire nation. Report has it that efforts will be made to elevate First Grand Assistant Engineer L. B. Greene to the highest office in the order, the brotherhood deposing Wilson; and it is alleged that Greene, in a printed card which has been widely circulated among the members of the order, denounces Wilson in no mild terms as the enemy of the brethren. Developments will be awaited with interest.

THE KANSAS MURDER.

CONFESSION OF M'NUTT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A special to the *Democrat*, from Kansas City, says McNutt, who, with Winner, murdered and burned a painter named Saviers, at Wachita, Kan., in December last, has confessed the crime. He says Winner pursuaded him long ago, in Kansas City, to enter upon a course of crime, and planned the whole affair. McNutt was to have his life insured for $5,000, and then kill and burn some victim and palm off the body for his, so the money could be collected. For this purpose McNutt married a woman with whom he was then living, and she was to collect the insurance. At first they intended to commit the crime in Kansas City, but finally concluded to go to Wachita, thinking their escape would be easier there. Being painters, the men started business, and soon built up a fine trade. They were delayed, however, from carrying out their plan for want of a victim, but Winner at last came to Kansas City, engaged Saviers to work for them, and sent him down. They met him at the depot on his arrival at Wachita and took him to the shop, (no one knowing anything about it,) made him drink, and then gave him ether until unconscious. They then put his face over a fire and burned it until it could not be recognized, and laid him on a bed saturated with coal-oil. McNutt then cut a gash in Winner's arm with a pair of scissors, and, opening a vein in Saviers' arm, took out a quart of blood and sprinkled it over Winner to make it appear he had bled a good deal. McNutt then left his vest and empty pocket-book back of the house, where it would appear that robbers had dropped it, and took the train via Atchison for Missouri. Winner then set fire to the building, which was burned up, and reported he had been robbed and McNutt killed and burned. The crime, as detailed, is most revolting and cruel—perfectly fiendish in its nature.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling of Mr. John F. Butler, in Chelsea, Mass., was damaged to the extent of $2,500 yesterday by fire.

Wagner's Opera-house at Oshkosh, Wis., was destroyed by fire at 3 A. M., yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

At Morris, Ill., yesterday morning, thirty-six of Montgomery Queen's best circus horses were burned, together with his canvas, wagons, and much other material belonging to his circus. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

A large cow-stable on Eden street, near Monument, Baltimore, owned and occupied by Wurzburger & Haas, cattle-dealers, was destroyed by fire to-day. Several adjoining dwellings were partially burned. The entire loss is about $3,600, which is covered by insurance in home companies.

A fire yesterday morning in the large wooden building on Pine and Potter streets, Providence, R. I., occupied by shops of mechanics, caused a loss of about $20,000. The estate of H. W. Slocum loses $5,000 on the building. The other losses were: Graham & Bride, jewelers, $7,000; S. F. Knight & Co., shell-work, $6,000; N. T. Quimby, jeweler, $2,000. All the losses are partially insured in the Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford; Humboldt, of New-York; Mutual Security, of New-Haven; Commercial, of New-York; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; German, of Erie; Queen, of Liverpool, and others.

WOMEN IN BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The School Committee this evening again had under discussion the question of permitting women to occupy seats. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, they voted by 44 to 40 not to reconsider their former action. An opinion is now asked from the City Solicitor as to whether there is anything in the city charter to prevent women from serving on the School Board.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

OHIO.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—To-day this city has been filled with strangers from all parts of Ohio to attend the State Temperance Convention, which had been called by Dr. Dio Lewis to be held in this city to-day at 2 o'clock. The usual temperance meeting which has been held in this city daily was not omitted even to-day. At 10 o'clock the commodious Town street Methodist Church was filled with about 900 people, with the ladies largely in the majority. There was much more enthusiasm at this meeting than has been exhibited at any of the previous meetings. Dr. Dio Lewis opened the meeting with the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." After a prayer by Mr. Keen, the entire audience united in singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The clergymen from abroad and at home were invited to the front seats, to prevent any who might be present from supposing that it would be considered part and parcel of the State Convention. Dio Lewis stated that it was nothing more nor less than the usual local meeting. He then addressed the audience. The main argument of his discourse was that the grand battle to be fought and won was to be in Columbus, and that he regretted exceedingly the ill-success of the mass-meeting held a week ago in this city. The entire morning was devoted to making speeches of short duration and singing hymns. It is conceded by all present that the speech of the occasion was made by Mrs. Brown, of Alliance, Ohio, who is the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of this State. As an orator in the cause of temperance she has but few equals. She was listened to with marked attention throughout her address. Dio Lewis announced that a preamble and resolutions, which had been introduced in the State House of Representatives, sympathizing with the glorious work which is now sweeping through the State of Ohio, had been defeated. They were introduced by Representative McLain, from Trumbull County, and were as follows:

Whereas, As the philanthropic women of Ohio are now engaged in an effort to eradicate from society the evils arising from the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors; and,

Whereas, Intemperance is the greatest moral, social, and political evil of the time; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that we, the representatives of the people, do hereby extend to the women of Ohio our sincere congratulations upon the signal success which has thus far attended their efforts, and tender them our hearty and cordial sympathy with the object they have in view, to wit, the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

After a few further remarks the meeting adjourned with an invitation to attend the State Convention, which would be held in the City Hall at 2 o'clock.

At the appointed time the spacious City Hall was filled with about 1,000 persons, and Dr. Dio Lewis was appointed Chairman. Old Mother Stewart, as she is universally known throughout Ohio, then opened the exercises with prayer; after which a hymn was sung, and a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Eliza Thompson, of Hillsboro; Mrs. Brown, of Alliance; Mrs. B. F. Custar, of London; Mrs. McCabe, of Delaware, and Mrs. Conway, of Cedarville. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Mother Stewart, of Springfield; Miss Lizzie McFadden, of Cadiz, and Mrs. Bains, of Springfield, was appointed. While the committee were effecting a permanent organization and drawing up resolutions, J. C. Van Pelt, the reformed saloon-keeper, was loudly called for, and made a brief address. The committees not being ready to report, the time was consumed in short speeches from the ladies present, who gave a brief history of the work accomplished from its inception to the present time. In many instances where villages were largely infested with rum-holes, they are either entirely eradicated or largely reduced in numbers. Dr. Lewis read a telegram from the ladies of Lancaster, urging the temperance people to go on with their good work, which was received with cheers. The Committee on Permanent Organization were now ready to report and submitted the following names for approval:

President—Mrs. H. C. McCabe, of Delaware.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Hillsboro; Mrs. Rose Stewart, Cedarville; Mrs. M. G. Carpenter, Washington Court-house; Mrs. A. Clark, Newark; Miss Kate Dwyer, Greenfield; Mrs. Rev. Wyant, Mt. Vernon; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Cincinnati; Mrs. Maria Harrison, London; Mrs. John Walker, Logan; Mother Stewart, Springfield; Mrs. Z. T. Walker, Marietta; Mrs. Gen. Ewing, Lancaster; Mrs. G. Moodie, Ripley; Miss Kate Shallcross, Gilipolis; Miss Virginia Copeland, Zanesville; Mrs. Shurr, Belfontaine; Mrs. L. C. Allen, Tiffin; Mrs. E. C. McVilley, Mrs. Judge Mayo, McArthur; Miss Rebecca, Yellow Springs; Mrs. Rev. William Jones, Findlay; Mrs. A. Brown, Athens; Mrs. H. H. Beeman, New-Lexington; Miss Maggie Beatie, Mrs. William Kerr, Dayton.

Secretary—Miss Kate Gardner, Columbus.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mary Brown, Columbus.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Maria Bates, Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, Mrs. A. E. Tremaine, Mrs. L. Desellem, and Mrs. Joan Galloway, all of Columbus.

Advisory Committee—Mr. A. A. Stewart, Hon. Chauncy H. Olds, and Hon. E. E. White, all of Columbus.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the success of the Ohio woman's movement in behalf of the temperance reform has given us substantial assurance that the traffic in and use of intoxicating drink can and will be removed from the State and the nation.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of this work we rely on Divine assistance, secured through the fervent, persistent, and importunate prayers to Almighty God, offered in faith in His Son Jesus Christ, and with hearts filled with love for souls.

Resolved, That faithful and persistent prayer must, as an inevitable result, be accomplished by efficient personal and organized work.

Resolved, That in addition to contributions in money, generously and freely given, it is recommended to the men aiding the women's effort to suppress intemperance in our communities, and to the women who carry on the work, to avoid all envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness; all bitterness of speech, and denunciation of men engaged in the liquor traffic; to cultivate their acquaintance and kindly feeling, and by all honorable and practicable means to assist them in changing from a business injurious to society to some other remunerative to themselves and beneficial to the community.

The rest of the afternoon was filled up with discussing the best ways and means for carrying on the warfare against intemperance until the surrender is complete. A recess was taken until this evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Long before the hour of assembling, the City Hall was well filled with an impatient audience, waiting for the continuation of the day's exercises. Dr. Lewis stated that as he wanted to be on the floor so that he could participate in the proceedings of the evening, he would move that Senator Goodhue, of Summit County, be called upon to preside. He had scarcely taken the chair when it was manifest that the audience was impatient to listen to what Van Pelt had to say. Mr. Van Pelt came forward, and was greeted with loud applause. He did not speak as fluently or as rapidly as the more perfect orators, but what he did say seemed to be with a heartfelt earnestness. He vividly pictured his career as a rum-seller, how he held out against the appeals of the crusaders, his imprisonment, release, and final surrender to the good Christian ladies of Ohio, and that from this time out his work shall be in the interest of temperance. The remainder of the evening was devoted to short speeches, and some practical remarks from Dio Lewis relative to the manner in which he has successfully conducted the meetings of the women's crusade in other parts of the State. He further stated that a temperance bureau had been established in Columbus, and that all communications addressed to the Women's Temperance Bureau, Columbus, Ohio, by those who wished aid, sought information, wanted lectures, &c., from any part of Ohio or elsewhere in the United States, would receive prompt attention. The convention then passed a resolution thanking Dr. Lewis by a rising vote for the good work which he has lately inaugurated in this State, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.—An enthusiastic temperance meeting, conducted by Dio Lewis, was, in answer to an invitation from the "Chi Phi" fraternity of Ohio Wesleyan University, held yesterday in Delaware. Addresses from prominent citizens were the order, and of the temperance movement organized there, Dr. Merrick, President of Wesleyan University, was made leader. Everybody was ready and enthusiastic for work. Extermination of the whisky business is the watchword, and immediate victory is expected. Temperance prayer-meetings are being held every afternoon this week in Dayton, and a speedy temperance outpouring is expected. All but one of the druggists in Richmond, Ind., have given up to the prayers of the women, and signed the pledge.

The anti-temperance people of Chillicothe have secured the services of Judge Safford to prosecute the ladies in case they make a demonstration in that city. Four dealers in Xenia signified their willingness to-day to abandon the liquor traffic, and their stipulations for surrender were accepted; while two more named conditions of surrender, which will probably be satisfactory. The pressure in that city is constantly growing more intense, and the saloon-keepers still in business dare not promise what they will do an hour hence.

From Springfield comes intelligence to-night that the saloonists have commenced to haul down their flags. Three surrendered this afternoon, and shipped their stock back to Cincinnati. More success is confidently expected for to-morrow.

EXCITED STATE OF FEELING IN DAYTON—ACTIVE MOVEMENTS EXPECTED.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The woman's crusade is affecting all classes. Large and excited meetings, chiefly composed of women, are held daily and nightly. The day meetings are devoted to prayer and preparation, nights to prayer and singing. The immensity of the difficulty of attacking 500 liquor-saloons is appalling, but the women are preparing resolutely to do it. They will not move until ordered by an executive committee of some twenty of the most discreet women in the city. Their plan has not yet been reported publicly, but it is to organize for permanent operations until liquor-selling is extinguished. They will not begin out of doors until sure of victory. The saloon-keepers are awaiting curiously, but resignedly, for the impending hurricane. But few will be rude, though some will appeal to the Police to clear the sidewalks of crowds. The druggists will succumb at once.

SIEGE OF A SALOON IN RIPLEY—FINAL SURRENDER OF THE OWNER.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The crusaders, yesterday, being denied admission to a saloon in the suburbs, built a fire and camped out in front of it. The siege lasted about four hours, when the occupant capitulated, and is to-night for the first time seen in a temperance meeting. At another place the siege was not so long. The proprietor gave them his liquor to pour out, and let them take his sign down. A few other places in the suburbs still remain. A large and impressive mass-meeting was held to-night. Judge Ashburn fined a Batavia dealer $1,200 for violation of the law.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON LIQUOR-SELLERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—As preliminary to the temperance crusade promised on Saturday next, notices similar to the following have been served on several restaurant-keepers: "We earnestly entreat you for the sake of your own spiritual welfare, and for the preservation from ruin of our husbands and sons, that you abandon the immoral and wicked business of selling intoxicating liquors. We will be at your place of business to pray with you next Saturday. Come with us and we will do you good; and may God have mercy on your soul. By order of the committee."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A HOAX ON THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE—ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT GERMANTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The woman's war against whisky is likely to open here before the close of the week, as the work of organization has been on foot since Saturday last and is now nearly perfected. The dispatches that have been published regarding the probabilities of an early attempt against the rum-sellers have served to breed the greatest excitement, which to-day has reached a fever heat. The saloon-keepers anticipated an organized invasion this morning, and as a consequence were terribly worked up and put to their wits' end in planning means to defeat and drive away the praying bands if they should make their appearance. In one of the morning papers a notice was published to the effect that "the ladies of the Woman's Temperance Association would assemble to-day at No. 838 Sansom street, for the purpose of inaugurating the crusade." Later in the day the whole matter was discovered to be a hoax, as the women failed to assemble at the appointed place, which, strangely enough, was the notorious Flynn's drinking-saloon. Crowds of people were attracted to the vicinity during the day, anticipating that the ladies intended to begin their novel mode of warfare. It leaked out that the proprietor of the saloon had published the notice himself in order to obtain a good run of custom from the thirsty crowds that he expected would be drawn to the spot, and in which he was not disappointed. When the crusade is inaugurated, it must not be expected to commence in the heart of the city, but in the rural wards, where the opportunities for the more successful prosecution of the campaign are better. In the Twenty-sixth Ward, which is a large suburban district, taking in the extensive manufacturing town of Manyunk, where there is a most unscrupulous rum interest, the women have already organized, and are only waiting to begin the combat when the organization in the other wards shall have been completed. Meetings are being held daily between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., and the greatest enthusiasm is being manifested. The movement has now spread to the Twenty-second Ward, where the local option question met with such a crushing defeat at the recent election.

This afternoon an impromtu meeting of Christian ladies of Germantown was held in Association Hall at that place. The object was to take some definite action in reference to the temperance movement. At the beginning of the meeting a number of men were seated in the hall, but in order to make the proceedings as secret as possible, they were requested to retire. Mrs. Gough, of the twenty-sixth Ward, seemed to take the leadership, and after reading the fourteenth chapter of Exodus, and delivering a prayer, said: "We hardly know why we have assembled here, but we shall pray, and wait until the spirit of God shall communicate to us a work." She then delivered a most eloquent and touching review of the afflictions which the use of spirituous liquors entail upon women, declaring them to be the greatest sufferers by it, and, if not having the right to vote, possessing the inalienable privilege to pray. She argued that if the women of Philadelphia would imitate their Western sisters, they would start a whirlwind against the rum trade which would sweep through the city. Mrs. Gough also spoke of the obstacles which would undoubtedly be thrown into the path of the women should they attempt the crusade. But she laughed at the inventions of the liquor-dealers, and declared that in her own neighborhood, where a rum-seller had threatened to throw hot water upon the women should they visit his establishment, they should commence the war in front of his very door. She appealed to the ladies of

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINOR APPOINTMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE QUEEN BY MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sir John Burgess Karslake, has been appointed Attorney General, and Sir Richard Baggally, Solicitor General.

Mr. Disraeli to-day submitted a list of the minor appointments to the Queen.

The *Globe* this afternoon says the announcement that Right Honorable Sir Charles Adderley is to become President of the Board of Trade is premature.

DEATH OF A THEOLOGICAL WRITER.

LONDON, Feb. 25—5:30 A. M.—Rev. Thos. Binney, the theological writer, died last night, aged seventy-five years.

SPAIN.

GENERAL SICKLES ABOUT TO LEAVE MADRID.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—Mr. Sickles took leave of President Serrano yesterday.

The *Epoca* (newspaper) has been fined for violating the Press law.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS AT PORTUGALETE.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The report of the capture of Portugalete by the national forces is confirmed.

Gen. Moriones, with 22,000 men, now confronts the main body of the Carlists, and news of a general engagement is hourly expected.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON REPUBLICANISM—THE ONLY POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Ex-President Thiers, in a letter to the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Vienne, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that the Republic is the only possible Government for France.

RUSSIA.

BANQUET AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—United States Minister Jewell gave a grand fête at the legation last night in honor of Washington's Birthday. It was attended by all the diplomatists, a number of Americans and others. At the banquet, after proper respect had been paid to the memory of Washington, toasts to the Czar and President Grant were given, and appropriately responded to. Later in the evening there was dancing, which continued till morning.

AUSTRALIA.

SIXTEEN DEATHS ON A STEAMER FROM LONDON.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Mongol, from London for Wellington, has arrived here. She had sixty-seven cases of illness on board during her voyage, sixteen of which proved fatal.

MEXICO.

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES IN A FIGHT BETWEEN TWO TOWNS — FORTY-SEVEN BANDITS CAPTURED FOR THE SALVATIERRA MURDER.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15, via HAVANA, Feb. 24.—A terrible affair is reported to have occurred in the State of Vera Cruz. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascaleca resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascalecans afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women. The neighboring town of Chalchicomula has sent a detachment of militia to the scene to put a stop to the atrocities.

The Police have arrested forty-seven bandits implicated in the kidnapping of Señor Salvatierra. The large ransom demanded for the prisoner was not forthcoming, and the unfortunate man was murdered by the chief of the gang.

English capitalists refuse funds for the recently-organized railway construction company.

The insurrection in Yucatan continues. The remainder of the Republic is tranquil.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN.

TESTIMONY OF JAY GOULD BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—HIS LOSS $650,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Committee on Railroads and Canals of both Houses met at noon today to investigate the affairs of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. Jay Gould was the first witness examined. He said he was a stockholder, but held no official position. He said he was President of the Long Branch Railroad, and owned the Vineland Road individually. If the New-Jersey Southern Road had its rights it had control of the Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroad. Was President of the New-Jersey Southern Road up to October last. Sold the company the boats between Sandy Hook and New-York, and took stock in payment. Received 10,000 shares ($1,000,000) for the boats. The par value of the stock was $100 a share. Valued it at $25. Bought enough more of the stock to give him a majority; think it was 15,000 shares. The amount of the company's stock was then $5,000,000. Is a creditor to upward of $650,000. Has notes for a portion, and bonds for the other portion. Considers the $650,000 a loss. Took up a lean of the company amounting to between $250,000 and $300,000. The amount of his loss is, he says, about $650,000, on which he has recived nothing.

A report of the expenses for 1873 summed up $317,771 59. Mr. Sneden testified to the correctness of these expenses, and said the total cost of running two boats for four months, including charters, was $151,000, and $30,000 paid on old liabilities on the Jesse Hoyt.

Mr. George H. Bentley was sworn. He was General Manager of the Southern Road from May, 1870, to June, 1873. The last two years he was Vice President. He held one share of stock. The capital stock was $4,000,000, and was afterward increased $1,000,000. The first mortgage bonds were $2,000,000 and the second $1,000,000. The receipts were used in making improvements, paying the running expenses and the interest on bonds. In June, 1873, Jay Gould claimed that he had advanced to the New-Jersey Southern $50,000 or $60,000. The New-Jersey Southern owned about $179,000 of the Vineland Railroad's first mortgage bonds. The third mortgage bonds were gotten up by Jay Gould's direction. Gould bought the Kent County Railroad, and directed him to build the Smyrna and Delaware Railroad to make connections. The concluding part of Mr. Bentley's testimony would seem to indicate that matters on these roads had been carelessly and extravagantly managed.

The investigation was then adjourned until to-morrow evening.

A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

INDIANA, Ontario, Feb. 24.—The through stock train on the Canada Southern Railroad ran off the track this morning on the Druce Pond bridge. Two cars were thrown into the pond, about twenty head of Kansas steers were killed, and a number injured. The bridge was badly damaged.

ELECTION IN FREDERICK, MD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—A special dispatch from Frederick, Md., states that Louis H. Moberly, Democrat, was elected Mayor of that city yesterday by 106 majority. Three years ago the Republicans carried the city by 190 majority.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 24.

SENATE.

PETITIONS FROM CHICAGO ON THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, presented a petition of 1,967 business men in Chicago, asking an increase of currency, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, presented a petition of merchants of Chicago against any further issue of irredeemable paper currency, and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments. Referred to the Finance Committee.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of the Lincoln Memorial Club of Ohio, asking that the 12th of February, the birthday of the late President Lincoln, be declared a national holiday. It was laid on the table.

CALL LOANS AND STOCK GAMBLING.

The Chair laid before the Senate a petition of manufacturers and others, of Milwaukee, Wis., asking amendments to the National Banking law to prevent call loans, wild stock gambling, and other evils which was referred to the Finance Committee.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, presented a petition of citizens of Washington, D. C., asking that the short session of Congress be continued till May, and that the inauguration of President of the United States be fixed for the second Wednesday in May instead of the 4th of March. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced were one to endow a female university and normal schools in Mississippi; for the relief of Robert Murray, of New-York; to protect the navigable waters of the United States, which provides a penalty of $500 for every instance in which any vessel shall throw overboard into the navigable waters any stone, coal, sand, or other ballast, except in places to be designated by the Collectors or Surveyors of Customs.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed: A bill for the relief of Edward A. Calvert; a bill granting a pension to Julia A. Smith; a bill for the relief of Hiram W. Love; a bill granting a pension to Caleb A. Lamb; a bill granting a pension to Capt. Benjamin Farley; an act granting a pension to Wm. C. Wince.

THE CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Buckingham to recommit the bill, with instructions to report in favor of increasing the volume of currency to $400,000,000, such instruction having been agreed to Friday last.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, being entitled to the floor, said the demand of those who favored an increase of currency, judging from instructions agreed upon Friday, fell very far short of what it originally was. It had not been his intention to address the Senate further until Friday last, when the last vote was taken, as he had hoped from the confused jumble of propositions nothing would be adopted detrimental to the best interests of the country. But what an aspect was witnessed here to-day in the second half of the nineteenth century. The highest legislative body of this Republic seriously debating the question whether new issues of irredeemable currency should be resorted to, and arguments made in support thereof which would make the civilized world stare. The argument had been deliberately made on the floor of this Senate that precious metals could never more be a standard of value because they were not equal to the products of industry. As well might it be said that the yardstick could never more be the standard of measure because it was not as long as a roll of cloth. It had been further argued that Austria, Italy, and other European countries had attained a condition of prosperity by a large paper circulation. But he would tell them that the statesmen of those countries were giving their best energies to the devising of means to get rid of that paper money, and they would listen to the arguments with a smile of derision. He read from Marco Polo's travels in China, to illustrate the effect of the excessive issue of irredeemable paper currency, and said the supply of currency was not regulated either by the area of country, population, or amount of production alone, but by these things combined. The City of Boston needed more currency than all of the Territories of the United States combined, and the State of Rhode Island required more than the whole of the interior of Africa with its teeming millions of human beings. It had been argued that the volume of currency of England was larger than ours, although the population was less than that of this country. That might be true, but the circumstances of countries were different. In England the number of persons receiving salaries was much greater than in this country, and the exports of that country were three times as great as ours. Although the population of the United Kingdom was but 32,000,000 and ours was 40,000,000, and although the wages ruled higher here than there, yet the aggregate amount of wages paid there was greater than paid in this country. England was the great clearing-house of the world, and if there was a larger volume of currency it was from the fact that the very nature of the case demanded it. In France the number of persons receiving salaries was still larger than in England and much greater than in the United States; therefore he argued that the comparison between the three countries failed, because the business relations were entirely different. In the business centres money at present is abundant, if not superabundant. Gentlemen had asserted that this abundance had been caused by drafts on the $44,000,000 reserve. Of this amount something less than a million had gone South and West, nearly all of it being held in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. He argued there was an abundance all over the country, caused by large crops, and by the crisis having broken down, in a great measure, speculation and gambling, thus releasing large amounts of money formerly employed in such speculations, and now used in legitimate channels of business. It was true that this gambling and speculation was being revived to some extent, but it was being carried on by a different class of persons. It would be revived still further by every increase in the issue of irredeemable paper currency. In legitimate business a scarcity of currency was sometimes felt, but there was no necessity for inflation, and it was a fundamental error to suppose that a real scarcity of money was at the bottom of the inflation scheme. He argued that inflation always stimulated speculation and gambling. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) had complained that in his State currency was scarce and the rate of interest high, all of which was true, and he (Schurz) deeply sympathized with the people of that State. He would do all in his power to relieve them. The gentleman (Mr. Merrimon) wanted an additional supply of legal tenders. Suppose one or two hundred millions more of irredeemable paper currency should be issued. Would it give relief? He thought not. There were two ways by which this money would be put upon the country—one by defraying the expenses of the Government, and the other by purchasing bonds of the United States in New-York City. The latter means would be resorted to, of course, and the consequence would be the additional amount of currency would be thrown into the very vortex of speculation. How would North Carolina or any other Southern State gets its share of this additional currency? By purchasing it. She would have to offer her products to the market where the additional currency was, and the currency would go to North Carolina, just as it does now, only to the extent that products were offered for it. An increase of irredeemable paper currency, instead of giving greater facilities for the transaction of legitimate business, would increase the wants of business. The premium on gold would run up. Prices would increase, and it would require a greater amount of money for exchange. Issue more paper currency, and it would go where there was need of it just as slowly as it does now. It could not be forced into channels of legitimate business, nor out of the channels of speculation; and he would say to Senators they were indulging in a dangerous and childish delusion if they thought they had the power to prevent new issues from seeking the same channels as old ones had. An inflated, irredeemable paper currency was not the people's money, but the speculators'. It always had been so, and always would be, and the sooner the American people made up their minds to this fact and acted upon it, the better it would be for the honor of the country. He would be most happy to relieve the people of North Carolina, but he was profoundly convinced that inflation would not remedy, but aggravate the evils under which they labored. The Senator (Mr. Merrimon) had said his people needed more currency. That was a fatal delusion; they needed more capital, and should understand the difference between capital and currency. The people of the South, as well as those of the whole country, had gone through a wasteful war, and thus the capital of the South especially had been diminished. That waste had been increased after the war by very bad Governments in those States, and the people there had to make up the deficit. It could not be made up by promises to pay. They must create wealth by industry and productions, and would lose very precious time, as well as waste their energy and influence, by looking to artificial means to aid them. Inflation would still more depress the agricultural interests of the South and West, and that interest was the chief source of wealth to those sections. It was true that the New-England States had an excess of national bank circulation, but the establishment of additional national banks in the South and West would not remedy the evil. The Senator from Indiana had argued that the organization of new national banks would be to increase the currency, as money would be loaned by them and returned to the bank every thirty, sixty, and ninety days. That argument was a fallacy. Persons to establish these banks must buy the bonds in New-York to deposit in the Treasury. In order to get the circulation a thousand dollar bond would cost eleven hundred and twenty dollars. The money to buy this bond would be taken out of the home circulation, and for that $1,000 bond they would get just $900 circulation; so that it would cost $1,120 to get $900. Establish free banking, and it would be worse for the South and West than ever. New-York and New-England had the capital, and having the bonds there already, could send them to Washington and get the circulation without taking any money from their circulation to buy the bonds. The free banking proposition would only strengthen the grasp of New-York and New-England upon the South and West. Again, free banking would virtually authorize an unlimited issue of bank notes without any practical system for redemption. It mattered but little whether inflation consisted of national bank notes or greenbacks; either would increase the general price of commodities and prepare the way for new disasters and crashes. He did not want to be understood as opposed to free banking entirely. He would vote for such a system if there should be coupled with it some practical system of redemption. He argued that any inflation of the currency would increase, not diminish, the rate of interest, and said he had lately received a letter from an old friend in Europe who wanted to retire from business. He stated that he could take three or four hundred thousand dollars from his business, and asked the advice of him (Mr. Schurz) as to investing the money in the United States in mortgages, which would pay from eight to ten per cent. interest. But his friend feared to make the investment on account of the proposition to inflate the currency. He (Mr. Schurz) would inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) what answer he would have made to that letter.

Mr. Morton said he would reply to the Senator.

Mr. Schurz said as an American citizen he believed it to be his first duty to be honest, and he could not advise any one to invest money, knowing it was going to depreciate in value. But let us look to specie resumption, and he would say to his friend, "Send on your money; get your neighbors to do it; heap it up mountain high and invest it here."

Mr. Cameron said the gentleman (Mr. Schurz) would depreciate the credit of his country by such an answer. Real estate was increasing in value constantly.

Mr. Schurz—Yes, but an increase in value of real estate don't increase the value of mortgages on it, as every child knows. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chair gave notice that upon a repetition of any demonstration he would order the galleries cleared.

Mr. Schurz, resuming, said those who depreciated the credit of the country were those who advocated an increase in this system of irredeemable paper currency, which had been condemned by mankind over and over again, and he would tell Senators nothing could be done to raise the American name more than to do away with this dishonest system. Why was it our six per cent. bonds in Europe did not rise as European securities had done? Simply because there was some suspicion that there was to be inflation in the currency, and he knew whereof he spoke, as he had heard it a hundred times while in Europe last Summer.

Mr. Cameron said the Senator mistrusts the people of the United States, but he (Mr. Cameron) believed them to be honest.

Mr. Schurz said when the Senator from Pennsylvania said that he (Mr. Schurz) had said anything to the discredit of the American people he said something which he ought to know was not correct.

Mr. Sherman said on account of the uncertain value of our paper money nine-tenths of all loans made in Europe had to be paid in coin.

Mr. Schurz said that was true. He argued that where the loanable amount of capital was large the rate of interest would be low, and where the loanable capital was small the rate of interest would be high. He thought the remedies proposed for our evils by those who favored inflation were quack medicines, and worth nothing. John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, our own Thomas Jefferson, Hamilton, and other political economists, were thrown aside, and a new school had risen up here who would throw all theories to the dogs. He would remind Senators that in throwing theory to the dogs, they would throw the honor and credit of the country to them as well. The rich men had the means to take care of their own interests, but it was the poor man who lived from hand to mouth on his daily earnings who would be injured, and to inflate the currency of the country would be to rob the poor of a portion of their hard-earned property. He denied that the American people wanted inflation. They might be led away for the time, but would soon recover their senses. He warned those who desired to commit the Senate in favor of their schemes for inflation to make haste, or public opinion would be against them. If any public man attempted to ride into the White House on the inflation scheme, he would be mistaken, as the bubble would burst before 1876. In conclusion he said he had spoken longer than he had expected, and hoped his remarks would not be without influence upon the vote about to be taken. He would reserve his views as to other points until a more matured bill should be reported.

Mr. Morton said, at the close of a long debate, the Senator had come forward with a carefully-prepared written speech. Of course he could not reply to it now, point by point, but thought, take it altogether, it might be characterized an exaggeration. He (Mr. Morton) denied that he had set aside any theories except those which did not apply to our country. The cheapest of all political learning was that obtained from "cramming." He had known of men as ignorant as a horse, who would get three or four old political speeches and cram themselves, and then go upon the stump and make a flaming speech. Many of the doctrines of the old countries of Europe were not suited to ours, as we are rapidly growing and developing. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) did not seem to comprehend the country in which he lives, but was what they called in France a political *littérateur*. The Senator was mistaken in supposing that others had not read and studied those books as well as himself. Free trade, a small volume of currency, low wages, and direct taxation went hand in hand together. He did not understand what answer the Senator had sent to his friend in Europe in regard to the advice he sought as to investing three or four hundred thousand dollars here.

Mr. Schurz said he had not answered yet, but would tell his friend so long as there was a prospect of inflation to wait, but as soon as there should be steps taken to return to specie payments, to pile up their money mountain high and send it over.

Mr. Morton—Well, his friend will be much enlightened when he gets that reply. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) was ignorant of the country in which he lived and which had done him honor. As the business of the country increased the currency should increase also. The Senator had read from travels in China as to the evils of paper currency. That country was finished a thousand years ago, and a wall built around it. Should the doctrines of the Senator prevail, this country would soon be finished also. He denied that speculation flowed from the currency because it was irredeemable, but said it had been caused in places by money being superabundant. The greatest speculation which ever took place happened in England on a specie basis. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had read from the Chicago *Tribune* in support of his views here. The Senator seemed to have confidence in certain newspapers, and relied upon them some time ago to break up the Republican Party. Like wanton boys swimming on bladders, the bladder bursted and the Senator was badly worsted. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Morton) wanted some reforms in the national banking system by which the banks should be compelled to keep their reserves at home, and not send them to New-York. Our currency was the best the best the world ever saw of its kind. He argued that specie payment could not be maintained now, as we owe about thirteen hundred millions in Europe—nine hundred millions in Government bonds and four hundred millions in railroad and other securities. The interest on these bonds had to be paid in gold, thus draining the country of $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 every year. Russia had her bonds held in England, Germany, and France, and was annually drained of her gold to pay the interest thereon. The result was that Russia had suspended specie payment for years. So with Austria and so with Italy; and all those countries are now in a state of suspension, and must continue so for some time. This country is in the same condition, and must remain so. Under the present currency the country had prospered more than it ever did before, and the system would admit of expansion of the currency when necessary.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, obtained the floor to speak on the financial question, but relinquished it to Mr. Sargent, who made a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into executive session.

After a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and reported, including the following: To regulate the service of the collection of Customs at the various ports of entry; to regulate the duties on imported wines; in reference to the standard of United States gold coin; to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on the public lands; to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Commissioner of Customs; to provide for the allotment of land to Indians, and to enable them to obtain homesteads.

REFUNDING CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, asked unanimous consent to offer and have action on a resolution suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any moneys collected as Customs duties. He stated that the Secretary was now paying out from $10,000 to $20,000 a day for that purpose.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, thought that such a resolution should first be considered by the Committee on Ways and Means, and on his motion was referred to that committee.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. The bill amends the existing regulations in that regard. After explanation by Messrs. Burchard and Kasson, the bill was passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House, at 1:30, resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the distribution of public documents printed by the authority of Congress, and of seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, declared himself opposed to the bill entirely, and to the modification proposed by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Hale) to revive the franking privilege. The bill proposed to revive the franking privilege so far as public documents were concerned. What did this mean? It meant that Congress was prepared to say that it would publish the documents which were to be distributed under this bill. The cost of publishing these documents might be fixed at between $700,000 and $800,000. He held that members might as well claim the right to distribute light-houses in their respective districts. As to the economical view of the question, he reminded the House that the cost of the House folding-room last year was over $100,000. They had been confronted this session with the question of public expenditure. They had been told that the public expenditures were increasing. They were cutting off private carriages that were paid for out of the contingent fund. They were trying to cut off private servants that were borne on the rolls of some public offices. They were trying to bring every department of the Government down to an honest and economical working basis; and yet, after only six months' trial of the repeal of the franking privilege, they were asked to restore it, and with it to restore the large expenditure for publishing documents.

Mr. Stowell, of Virginia, declared himself personally in favor of a full restoration of the franking privilege, but as a member of the Post Office Committee he should only advocate the passage of the pending bill, and he proceeded to read an argument in support of it.

Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill of the committee, showing that since 1792 certain rights were accorded to the newspaper press, and that at the time the franking privilege was repealed there was no demand for it so far as related to the newspapers. He showed the legislative history upon this subject, and that in 1845 the daily press was accorded this right. He took the ground that the use of official stamps was but another name for the franking privilege, and that all officials were furnished with these stamps except Senators and Congressmen. If the Government authorized the printing of documents and the procuring of packages of seeds, roots, scions, &c., then provision ought to be made for their distribution; otherwise it would be better to dispense with the Department of Agriculture altogether.

Mr. Cotton, of Iowa, declared himself opposed to the restoration of the franking privilege, preferring to stand by the platform of the Republican National Convention, which declared that the franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, traced the history of the repeal of the franking privilege, and the necessity of some law on the subject of circulating public documents. But since the frank had at last been abolished in the way so long objected to, that is, making no provision for carrying Government matter, he was disposed to leave the law as it now stood, being satisfied that the free circulation of public documents was a mistake. He declared himself particularly in favor of the free circulation of the speeches of members, and in that connection gave his sanction and approval in the strongest terms to the system of having Saturdays set apart for general debate, inasmuch as by this means members were brought into closer relationship with their constituents. He confessed, however, that he never availed himself of such an opportunity.

Mr. Giddings, of Texas, made an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, gave notice of an amendment which he desired to offer in regard to the distribution of public documents.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, said he had consulted his constituents on this very question, and they had called out clamorously for light and for information from head-quarters. They had said to him, "Give us the franking privilege, give us documents, give us speeches, give us books, give us everything." [Laughter.] Therefore, he was for the bill.

Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, said that it was useless to conceal the fact that the proposition to abolish the Agricultural Bureau stood right behind the opposition to this bill. The refusal to disseminate the agricultural reports was but the preliminary step to refusing to publish them, and the refusal to publish them meant the abolition of the bureau itself. In his judgment nothing could be more untimely and more uncalled for than the blow aimed at the great and inflexible industry of the nation in the attempt to strike down its only recognized department in the Government.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of an amendment to make the free distribution of weekly newspapers within the county where published apply to all newspapers.

Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, declared himself opposed to the bill and all amendments to it which proposed to re-enact the franking privilege. He believed that the privilege to the one was an injustice to the many. He should always try to vote to give privileges to none and to give equal rights to all. He opposed the bill in the name of that economy which they praised so much and which they practiced so little. In his opinion the records of the House in that particular had been singularly illogical and unsatisfactory. He satirized the advocates of the bill. This bill was declared to be in the interest of the grangers. He was not a granger. He did like granger principles. The grangers had not nominated him or voted for him. The Republicans had nominated him and voted for him, and he should, therefore, stand by the Republican Party and by its principles as expressed in its platform. He should give in his fealty to the new party of the grangers never—never unless they should happen to establish granges in the northern part of New-Jersey. [Laughter.] There could not be any great suffering for want of these public documents, when they could be had at any second-hand bookstore for a little more than their worth in old paper. If Congress wished to distribute books among the people, why not distribute grammars, reading books, arithmetics, and other useful publications. He submitted that it was not fair of just or republican to tax fifty people in order to give luxury to the fifty-first.

Mr. Phelps' speech created much amusement in the House, and was frequently greeted with laughter and applause.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, spoke against the bill. He appealed to the House to cease the absurdity of placing members of Congress in the rôle of colporteurs. He denied that the country journals desired to be placed in the position in which this bill placed them. These journals did not ask for charity, and such a measure as this would neither command their approval nor their silence.

Mr. Mellish, of New-York, gave notice of a substitute for the bill, reducing the rate of letter postage to two cents per ounce, and the postage on printed matter to half a cent per two ounces.

The bill went over without action.

DUTY ON FRUITS.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the repayment of all duties heretofore paid on imported fruits until further legislation by Congress, or until a decision by the Supreme Court authorizing the same.

RIGHTS OF INDIANS.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and the Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution, and touching their titles to property, and to other rights and privileges, in view of past treaty stipulations and laws and executive orders concerning them. Adopted.

The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The report for 1873 of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, to aid sick and disabled soldiers and sailors of the late rebellion, and the widows, orphans, and mothers of those who fell in or suffered by the war, has just been published. The association comprises forty ladies and an advisory board of thirty-two gentlemen. It gives very little aid without first visiting the applicants. Each lady takes as many families as she thinks she can attend to, and, after inquiring into their circumstances, applies aid as she thinks will most benefit them, and makes a report of each case at the semi-monthly meeting of the association. In all their work they aim to give such assistance as will enable the applicants to help themselves. In this they have been aided both by the national and City authorities, who have placed at their disposal situations for partly disabled soldiers and for soldiers' widows. Apart from the ordinary work of the local association, the ladies have successfully appealed to Congress at different times to have the laws altered in the interest and for the benefit of our veterans. In 1869 they had the laws regulating the payment of bounties so altered that the robbery by claim agents was effectively stopped; in 1870 they had the Pension laws so altered that quarterly instead of semi-annual payments of pensions are made, and in 1872, through their efforts, the laws regulating the national cemeteries were made to secure any soldier honorably discharged a free grave in any of those repositories of the dead. Helping poor claimants to get pensions is another part of their work, and one of the ladies devotes her whole time to it gratuitously. The total expenditures for 1873 were $10,931 32. Of this there was paid directly to families $10,365 80, and under the head of miscellaneous $565 62. The latter amount is made up as follows:

Funerals, (for though the grave is free, the undertakers must be paid,) $205; printing reports, $60; cartage, $5; clothing, $13 50; blankets, $8 25; printing acknowledgements of donations, $7 50; storage, (to save a poor widow's furniture who went to live out,) $43 50; medicines, $42 17; express (for Thanksgiving dinner,) $13 50; messenger fees, (to one-armed veteran,) $1 20; Board of Soldiers' Orphans, $10; stationery, $5; invalid chairs, (sent to Soldiers' Home,) $94; expense on Decoration Day, (wagons to carry flowers,) $13 40; fees for obtaining pensions, $40; rent, (to the janitor where the association meet,) $8.

Of the whole amount only $98 90 did not go directly into the hands of those assisted, so that it cost the association $98 90 to dispense $10,832 42.

PETTY THEFTS.

Edward Leonard, of No. 134 West Broadway, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Court, charged with stealing two sets of harness, worth $60, from James W. Tucker, of No. 226 West Twenty-ninth street. A son of Mr. Tucker saw the harness in Leonard's possession and pursued him. He was caught after a long chase.... John Smith and Charles Stratton, charged with stealing $50 worth of printing paper from Joseph J. Little, of No. 108 Wooster street, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. Stratton watched outside the door of Mr. Little's store while Smith attempted to make away with the property. They were both captured after a short but rapid chase by the officers on beat at the time.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD TROUBLE.

The Deputy United States Marshals, sent to Middleton at the request of Abram S. Hewitt to protect the property of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company, telegraphed to Marshal Fiske yesterday for assistance. The Marshal sent ten more men. A second dispatch stated that four men had been arrested on warrants issued by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having impeded the passage of a mail train on the 2d of this month. The arrests were made at Summitville, Sullivan County. The prisoners were sent on to this City, and will be brought before the Commissioner for examination to-day.

PROBABLE MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.

William Bennett, of Jamaica, was shot, and it is said fatally wounded, by Charles Sprague, of Rockaway, Monday night, at a low cabaret at Jamaica South. A disreputable female was the cause of the shooting. Sprague was arrested.

THE LATE PRESIDENT SMITH.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET FROM OFFICIAL BODIES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION—LYING IN STATE IN THE CITY HALL.

The death of President Smith, of the Police Department, which occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday night, has caused a great feeling of sorrow to pervade the Police force, and all concerned, from the Superintendent to the patrolmen, unite in their expression of grief at the demise of one so long identified with the New-York Police. Particularly at the Central Office was this the case. The flag on Police Head-quarters and at the various Police stations, were placed at half-staff early yesterday morning, and preparations were at once made to drape the entrance to the Central Department, Mr. Smith's room, and the Police stations in mourning in respect to the memory of the deceased President. A meeting of the friends of Mr. Smith was held at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the funeral. Among those present were Mr. Thurlow Weed, Police Commissioner Gardner, Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennan, Alderman John J. Morris, Commissioner George W. Van Nort, A. D. Barber, Charles G. Cornell, Archie Bliss, of Brooklyn; Robert C. Brown, and George A. Barney, who was present on behalf of the Masonic Lodge of which the deceased was a member, and who were anxious to take part in the obsequies. It was determined that the remains of the deceased should be removed to the City Hall last evening, and be there laid in state until tomorrow afternoon, when they will be removed to the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church, near Fourteenth street, where the funeral services will be held. At the conclusion of the services the remains will be escorted to the Grand Central Depot and taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

Commissioner Gardner instructed Superintendent Matsell to at once detail Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, two Sergeants, and fifty patrolmen to act as a guard of honor at the City Hall, and to make the necessary preparations for assembling one-half the force to act as a funeral escort on Thursday next. The guard of honor will be formed of the Captains of Police under command of Superintendent Matsell, and the escort will be in charge of the Inspectors and Capt. Copeland, drill officer, and will number over a thousand patrolmen and Sergeants.

A post mortem examination of the remains of the deceased was made at 5 o'clock last evening, in the presence of Drs. Vanderpoel, Henry, Stimpson, Satterlee, Dorn, and Walker. Through all the internal organs was found a deep and abnormal deposit of fat. The prognosis of the physicians attending the deceased during his illness proved to be correct. There was found a clot of blood, one inch in length, delicately attached to the inner lining of the right axilliary artery, accounting perfectly for the absence of circulation in the right arm. The heart was twice the normal size, the walls much thickened and fatty. The valves were normal, except some patches of chalky deposit on them, also some similar deposit in the ventricles. The right kidney was one-third larger than normal, and in a fatty and congested condition. The left kidney consisted only of a large cyst, the substance proper having entirely disappeared. The lungs were deeply engorged with venous blood. The spleen was one-third larger than normal. The whole of the viscera showed the same engorgement from passive congestion. The stomach and intestines were normal. The actual cause of death was embolism of the heart and other large vessels and passive congestion of the lungs.

At 7 o'clock the remains were brought from the Metropolitan Hotel to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, where they were placed on a bier. Members of Benevolent Lodge F. and A. M., under the supervision of Past Master George A. Barney, will watch over the remains by turns, until the ceremonies at the church. They will also accompany the body to Amsterdam, where another Masonic Lodge will join in the obsequies.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, to take action on the death of Police Commissioner Henry Smith. Mr. Vance presided. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It is with profound regret that I have to announce to your honorable body the decease last evening, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, of Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Police Department of this City. For many years Mr. Smith has been identified with the public administration, both City and County. During this period our local affairs have passed through many phases, and the administrative ability and executive powers of the deceased, associated as they were with a kind heart, attracted toward him a large circle of friends of all shades of politics, by whom he was held in high esteem, and who will feel their bereavement a public loss.

I make this announcement to your honorable body, leaving it for you to take such action in reference to the event as will mark your appreciation of his services and character.

(Signed,) W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The communication was ordered to be printed on the minutes, after which Alderman Morris offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned with the most profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Police Department of the City of New-York. He died on Monday, the 23d inst., in this City, in the fifty-fourth year of his age; and

Whereas, In view of the many and important offices to which he was elected by the people of this City, it is evident that he was honored and trusted by them to an unusual degree, and that he merited this confidence is established by the fact that he retained it for a quarter of a century from his entrance into public life until his death, and by the sorrow manifested for this sad event. He was for many years a member of the local legislature of this City and county as a Councilman, Alderman, and Supervisor. He performed the multifarious and diverse duties incident to every such legislative office in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself and honor upon his constituency, while as an executive officer, particularly as President of the Police Department, he displayed those rare qualities of head and heart that distinguished him among his fellow-men, and secured for him the friendship and good-will of all with whom he became acquainted. Emphatically a self-made man, he rose by the innate force of his character, his integrity of purpose, and clear perceptions of his duties and obligations as a good citizen, from obscurity and indigence in the humblest walk in life to affluence, the highest place in the affections of his numerous friends, and to responsible and conspicuous places in the gift of his fellow-citizens; and

Whereas, The death of such a man imposes the imperative yet sad duty upon this Common Council of adopting such measures as will best manifest the universal sorrow; of sympathizing and condoling with his bereaved family and afflicted friends; of placing upon record, among the archives of the City Government, evidence of their appreciation of his public virtues and of making the necessary arrangements for paying a public tribute of respect to his memory; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council do sincerely deplore the death of Hon. Henry Smith, President of the Police Department, and do hereby extend to his bereaved family and sorrowing friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of our departed friend this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, be appropriately draped in mourning and tendered for the reception of the remains, there to be laid in state until Thursday next, the 26th inst., that being the day for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the flags on the City Hall and all other public buildings be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until sunset each day the body shall remain in the City Hall; the public offices be closed on Thursday next, the 26th inst., after 12 o'clock M., and that a special committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above and make such other arrangements as to them may appear to be better calculated to manifest sorrow for the death of and respect for the memory of the deceased.

When the resolutions were read, Alderman Billings said he had known Mr. Smith, and had found him at all times a very pleasant and genial gentleman, upright and honorable in all his dealings. He was ever sympathetic in his views. Many harsh things had been said of him, but there seemed to be a disposition to find fault with public servants, and so Mr. Smith had not escaped censure. In regard to the deceased, it seemed that what harsh things were said of him was because he seemed to be ready to do with the Democrats as with the Republicans, his desire being to work for the people. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which the following Committee on the Obsequies was appointed: Aldermen Morris, Monheimer, Billings, Flanagan, and Gilon. The Board then adjourned.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 5 P. M., Mr. Brucks in the chair. The resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Smith, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, were presented, and after Assistant Alderman Clancy had paid a brief tribute to the memory of the deceased, they were unanimously adopted. The Chairman then appointed Messrs. Foley, Wade, Healy, Kreps, and Somers to act with the committee of the Board of Aldermen in making preparations for the funeral.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE TWO BODIES.

The Joint Committee on the Obsequies subsequently met in Gen. Pinckney's office, and appointed Alderman Morris Chairman. Gen. Pinckney stated that the necessary mourning had been ordered to decorate the Governor's Room, and the work would be completed before morning.

Alderman Morris then announced that the Fire Commissioners had decided to send a battalion of firemen to escort the remains, and that Gen. Shaler had sent a communication stating that a regiment would be assigned for the same purpose. The committee then adjourned to meet at Police Head-quarters at 10:30 A. M. to-day, to act with the Police Commissioners in making arrangements for the funeral.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday morning. Commissioner Duryee was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent detail fifty men and two Sergeants, under command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to act as guard on the occasion of the obsequies of President Henry Smith, deceased, at the City Hall.

Resolved, That there shall be a guard of honor to attend the remains of the deceased from the City Hall to the church, and thence to the Grand Central Depot, consisting of the Captains of the Police force under the immediate command of Superintendent Matsell; and that a Police escort be detailed, consisting of one platoon from each precinct, under the command of the Inspectors.

Resolved, That the Central Department be draped in mourning, under the direction of the janitor, Jacob Webb.

The board met again at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Duryee in the chair, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Henry Smith, Commissioner of the Police Department of the City of New-York, and President of the Board of Police, died at his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, at 10:30 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of February, 1874.

Resolved, That the Board of Police unite with the public in an expression of feelings of regret at the untimely death of Mr. Smith, who has been called in the prime of life from the performance of important official duties, and from the cherished companionship of a wide circle of devoted and earnest friends.

Resolved, That the Board of Police desire in the most emphatic manner to publicly express their appreciation of, and sincere regard for, the deceased as a genial and competent official associate, always considerate and just; as a presiding officer, judicious and prompt; and as a man distinguished by generous impulses and far-reaching, widespread works of benevolence, humanity, and charity.

Resolved, That the surviving members of the board, by official and personal association with the deceased, have been deeply impressed, not only with the evidence of his great experience and conceded ability as a public officer, but his amiable and excellent qualities as a citizen, companion, and friend, and improve the occasion to place on record their high appreciation of his merits, and their deep regrets at their own personal loss in his death.

Resolved, That the Board of Police, though conscious that words of condolence have little effect in mitigating the force of supreme affliction, nevertheless tender an earnest expression of their sympathy to the grief-stricken wife and the afflicted kindred of the deceased in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That as a well-merited tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased President of the Police Department, the officers of the Police force wear on the left arm the usual badge of mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and that the Chief Clerk cause an engrossed copy to be furnished to the family of the deceased.

ACTION OF THE POLICE CAPTAINS.

The Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains of Police assembled yesterday afternoon at Police Head-quarters, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the death of Mr. Smith. Superintendent Matsell was called to the chair, and Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, was chosen Secretary. The Superintendent briefly alluded to the death of President Smith, and the loss sustained by the department by his untimely decease.

A committee, consisting of Inspector Dilks and Capts. Ulman and Speight, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions, and after a brief absence presented the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from the scenes of this world, on the 23d of February, 1874, Henry Smith, who held, at the time of his death, the office of President of the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York, we desire to make the following brief record, as expressive of our admiration of his virtues as a man, a citizen, and a public officer, as well as our grief for his loss.

Resolved, That the death of Henry Smith, in the full maturity of his powers, and in the very "midst of life's unfinished plan," is to each and all of us, who have been brought into daily and intimate relations with him, a personal bereavement; as men we have lost a warm-hearted and generous friend; as public officers an experienced, capable, and efficient head.

Resolved, That this expression of the esteem and regard in which, as a citizen and an official, he was held by us be communicated to his widow, with the assurance that she has our deep and heartfelt sympathy in her irreparable bereavement.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Corps; Capt. Washburne, of the Ninth Precinct, and Inspector McDermott were appointed a committee to have the same suitably engrossed for presentation to Mrs. Smith. It was also resolved to procure a proper floral offering, to be placed upon the casket inclosing the remains of the late President.

MEETING OF THE DETECTIVES.

A meeting of the detectives detailed at the Central Office was held last evening. Capt. Irving presided, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The officers and members of the detective force of the Police Department of the City of New-York have received with deep sorrow the sad intelligence of the death of Commissioner Henry Smith, President of the Board of Police, they consider it eminently proper, while grieving at the loss they and the community have sustained, and bowing to the Supreme will that called away the highest officer in the department, to express their sincere regret: therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Smith every member of the detective force has lost a true and sympathizing friend, an able and conscientious superior officer, and a firm supporter of law and order, as exemplified by the Police.

Resolved, That this sad event which closes at its meridian a bright and honorable career, due to integrity and perseverance, is a calamity to the community, over whose interests our lamented superior was ever watchful, and an irreparable loss to the many who for years have made the name of the deceased synonymous with charity.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to the widow of Mr. Henry Smith our sincere sympathies at her loss, although fully sensible that no words can console her in her bereavement.

Resolved That as a slight testimonial of respect, the officers and members of the detective force (the Police Board approving) attend the funeral of Mr. Henry Smith in a body, with suitable badges of mourning.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices held a regular meeting yesterday, Justice Morgan presiding. The following resolutions were adopted, the last being offered by Justice Kilbreth:

Whereas, The Board of Police Justices have learned with regret of the sudden death of Hon. Henry Smith, late President of the Police Commissioners of this City; therefore,

Resolved, That this board, as a mark of proper respect, direct that the several Police Courts adjourn on the day of the funeral after their morning session, and meet at 12 o'clock M. of that day at the Court of Special Sessions to attend in a body the funeral of the late President of the Police Commissioners.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on Monday evening, the 23d day of February, 1874, the following preamble and resolution were passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The City Charter, section 83, for the purpose of protecting the public parks, and making them and their immediate surroundings as harmonious and attractive as practicable, gave the control and management of the parks and the streets bordering the same above Fifty-ninth street to the Department of Public Parks, thereby giving that department the same power to plan and construct the streets immediately bordering these parks, that it has to plan and construct the road and walks within the parks; and,

Whereas, For like good reasons, by section 73 of the charter, the power to construct a street, avenue, or road where the same is, either within a park or public place, or immediately adjacent to the same above Fifty-ninth street, is taken away and excepted from the powers of the Department of Public Works; and,

Whereas, An attempt is now made by legislation in respect to Riverside avenue to take the construction of the same away from the Department of Public Parks and turn it over to the Department of Public Works, thus (1) contracting the powers and sphere of operations of the Department of Parks, whose works thus far meet the general approval of the public, and (2) endangering the beauty and harmony of the parks and their surroundings, and (3) destroying a system for the parks that was last year adopted by the Legislature after a full discussion of its merits, viz.: the system of giving to the Department of Public Parks the construction, not only of the parks, which are the picture, but also the construction of the bordering streets, which are the frame of this picture; therefore,

Resolved, That in the interest of good taste and economical management, and the just protection and development of our parks, and a proper distribution of powers between these two departments, the Legislature be earnestly urged not to take from the Department of Parks the management, control, and construction of the streets and avenues immediately bordering the said parks, but instead of so doing they be urged to make clear and definite the power to lay the assessments for the work on the said bordering streets and avenues and roads, when done by the Department of Parks, so that no legal difficulty may arise in collecting the said assessments after they shall be laid.

WM. H. NEILSON,
President of the Council of Political Reform.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has just received 2,500 tons of steel rails, which will complete the line of double track of steel rails between New-York and Springfield, also the Shore Line Division, between New-Haven and New-London. Only twenty miles to be relaid on the Hartford Division to complete the work on the main line. It will then be the only line of railroad in the United States equipped with steel rails its entire length.

A MODEL POLITICIAN OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

William H. Hanley, alias Hamilton, alias Hawley, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Brady, on a charge of bigamy. It appeared upon the evidence that in February, 1869, the prisoner married Catherine Diegan, with whom he preserved marital relations for nearly four years. Their life was not one of unalloyed bliss, and according to her allegations he forced her to lead a life of shame to support him in idleness and debauchery. The second marriage was contracted on 4th February, 1873, with Mary Elizabeth Gross, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Osborne, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene street. The first wife was then living in Philadelphia, as alleged by the defense, on improper terms with a man known by the soubriquet of "Long John," and she afterward continued the relationship with him in this City. A suit for divorce was commenced by the prisoner, but it was not prosecuted to a conclusion, and meanwhile he was arrested on a charge of bigamy. To establish a plea of insanity, which the prisoner's counsel set up, evidence was given to prove that his father committed suicide, that his grandmother died in a lunatic asylum, that he himself was subject to epileptic fits, and so greatly was his mind disturbed by the knowledge of his wife's infidelity, that he was irresponsible for his acts. The jury disregarded the theory of insanity, and returned a verdict of guilty. The District Attorney then stated that the prisoner was a notorious panel thief, and one of the worst characters in the City. It is believed that he was a political power in the Eighth Ward, and during the trial Pete Mitchell was his counsel, and Ex-Judge Cox and Theo. Allen attended court in his interest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HORSE—HOW IT WAS NOT PAID FOR—AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, John Broderick was placed on trial charged with false pretenses. The evidence showed that on the 31st of December last, James B. Hodgkin, Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, found on the desk of his office at No. 76 Hall street, what purported to be a cable dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated Marsala, Sicily, Dec. 30. The dispatch informed Mr. Hodgkin that the General was indebted to Jas. Mackee, a livery-stable keeper at Nos. 219 and 221 West Forty-sixth street, in the sum of $450, the price of a bay mare purchased by him, and instructing the gentleman who received the dispatch to pay the debt. On the 2d of January a man named Benjamin Newitter, jointly indicted with Broderick, presented what purported to be a receipted bill signed by Mr. Mackee for $450, and made out on the regular bill-head used by that gentleman. The Western Union Telegraph Company having received information of the intended fraud, notified Mr. Hodgkin and had the payment of the bill delayed. They then stationed Officer Clapp in Mr. Hodgkin's office, and the officer was present when Broderick received a check for the amount of the bill. The officer then followed Broderick, and on arresting him found the check on his person. The prisoner pretended that he could show the officer the man from whom he received the check, but after two days spent in the effort gave up the attempt. An employe of the telegraph company testified that the cable dispatch exhibited was not a genuine one. James Mackee, the owner of the livery-stable, testified that he had never sold a horse to Gen. McClellan, nor had he ever sent a bill to Mr. Hodgkin. The prisoner was found guilty of an attempt to commit the offense charged, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

Ferdinand Belshafski was placed on trial, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. It appeared that on the 15th September, the prisoner, together with John Bernheim, called on Catherine Wolf, of No. 87 Eighth avenue, and representing themselves as the President and Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, tried to persuade her that her deceased husband had been insured for $5,000. While so engaged, another confederate, named Oppenheimer, made his appearance, and with tears in his eyes stated that an immense amount of valuable property belonging to him was detained in the Custom-house and would be sold in a few hours if he could not obtain sufficient money to release them. The new comer exhibited two bogus gold watches as specimens of the property in the Custom-house, for one of which Bernheimer immediately offered $300. Oppenheimer refused the offer, but said he would leave the watches with Mrs. Wolf as security for a loan of $150 for two hours. Mrs. Wolf was moved by the apparent distress of Oppenheimer and gave him the sum named, declining to receive any security, but at the urgent request of the latter kept the watches. The party then left, Openheimer stating that he would give Mrs. Wolf twenty yards of cloth, twenty yards of silk, and $20 in money as recompense for her favors, on procuring his property. There are some four or five indictments for similar offenses against the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins produced evidence showing that he was a professional bogus gold watch swindler. S. J. Delan, an expert, testified that the two watches produced in evidence were value for $75. The prisoner was found guilty, and on Mr. Rollins informing the Recorder that Belshofski and his confederates were the most successful swindlers in the country, his Honor sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

THE SHOOTING OF M'NAMARA.

Deputy Coroner William Shine yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body of Michael McNamara, the weaver, accidentally shot by Detective Leahy, of Central Office, while searching for Herman Lienendorf, the supposed murderer of the watchman Schweick, at the Hudson River Railroad depot. The examination showed that the ball entered one-half inch above the umbilicus to the left of the median line of the body, penetrated the abdominal cavity, passed through the pyloric extremity of the stomach, and was found between the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebræ. There was extensive peritonitis. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case on Saturday next. Owing to the great excitement prevailing in the neighborhood of McNamara's house, in Twenty-ninth street, the Superintendent of Police yesterday ordered twenty officers of the Sanitary Squad to report to Capt. McElwaine daily at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house until further orders.

CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

There are already many candidates named for the office made vacant by the death of Police Commissioner Smith, but it is generally conceded that Mayor Havemeyer will allow Oliver Charlick to make a selection, so as to produce "harmony" in the board. A TIMES reporter asked the Mayor yesterday if he had decided who to nominate for the office, but his Honor replied in the negative. The reporter then referred to a rumor that the charter of 1873 does not give the Mayor power to appoint a "President" of the Police Board, the position held by Mr. Smith, and that it is consequently in the gift of the Legislature.

"There is no ground for such a rumor," replied the Mayor. "Section 25 empowers me to fill all vacancies that may occur in the board, and the only question is whether there is a vacancy. If there is I have the right to make nominations and the Board of Aldermen to confirm them. Mr. Smith was a member of the Police Board, and he came to me about being elected President of the organization, and I did not oppose him in the matter in any way."

"When will you make a nomination?" inquired the reporter.

"I believe I have twenty days in which to do that," replied the Mayor.

This ended the interview.

Among the candidates named are Alderman Morris and Ex-Police Commissioner Acton. It is said that the Tammany General Committee is to name a candidate and urge his nomination.

A NOTORIOUS FEMALE THIEF CONVICTED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett, Rebecca A. French, alias Fitch, who is well known in police circles, and whose history is somewhat remarkable, was placed on trial, charged with the larceny of a gold chain from the store of Benedict Brothers, No. 171 Broadway, on the 7th January. It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner looked at some chains on pretense of purchasing one, while so engaged was seen to steal one. On being arrested the prisoner gave her name and address as Mrs. Fitch, of No. 48 West Fourteenth street. This prisoner has been several times convicted of larceny before Ex-Gov. Hoffman in the Court of General Sessions, as well as in Westchester County. On one occasion while sojourning on Blackwell's Island, a son of Warden Fitch, of the Penitentiary, married Rebecca, and afterward planned her escape. The jury found her guilty, and after a sharp reprimand, the Recorder sent her to State Prison for four years and six months.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Ship-owners' and Captains' Association of this City are interested in doing away, by legal means, with the compulsory Hell Gate pilotage authorized by the laws of the State, and at their next regular meeting intend to take some decided measures to effect such a result. The law permits the collection, by authorized pilots, of one-half the regular rate of pilotage from every vessel going through Hell Gate, when no actual service is rendered. Efforts have been made to have the law repealed heretofore, but without success. The association claims that the permitted collection of pilotage when no service is rendered is unjust.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants sixty-three, amounting to $11,897 22; pay-rolls, number of warrants eight, amounting to $11,297 97; total number of warrants seventy-one, amounting to $23,195 19. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $22,854 30; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $24,927 23; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,225 77; from market rents and fees, $908 02; from water rents, $407 75; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $80 25; from sales *City Record*, $31 02; from fees and fines, District Courts, $28 50; total, $50,492 84.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The pigeon-shooting match which took place at the Bull's Head Shooting Park on Monday, between Mr. Jonas D. Phillips and Mr. William A. Anderson for a purse of $200—each to shoot at twenty-five birds—resulted in a victory for Anderson, although the match was a very close one. Both the contestants were tyro shooters, and this was their first attempt to shoot for a prize. The number of birds killed was forty-three out of the fifty shot at—a remarkable score, considering that the day was unfavorable for the sport, and that the birds were very wild. The score is as follows:

Anderson—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—22 killed.
Philips—1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—21 killed.

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The National Bank of the Commonwealth, for which Mr. Isaac Bagley was appointed Receiver, will pay a dividend of fifty per cent. to depositors on the 5th of March.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE DEFICIENCIES OF LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Treasury Department has prepared for transmission to the House of Representatives the specific sums necessary to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1874, and prior years. They are as follows: For Department of State, $18,667; Treasury Department, $636,673; War Department, $1,246,000; Department of Interior, $88,485; Department of Justice, $320,679; Judicial Department, $2,944. Total, $2,312,838.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, urging that the $234,000 standing to the credit of the appropriation for the erection of a mint in San Francisco be made available. He says it is of the utmost importance that the new mint should be completed and put in operation at the earliest possible moment, and, unless the money is made available, it will be necessary to stop work. The entire cost will be $1,500,000.

THE COINING OF MONEY FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The Department of State has forwarded to our Ministers abroad for communication to the Governments to which they are accredited copies of the law recently passed authorizing United States mints to coin money for foreign Governments under Treasury regulations. The Director of the Mint has advices that 250,000 of the new trade dollars will soon be dispatched from New-York to London.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the visitors to the Executive Mansion to-day was Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Commissioner of Education. The President received the Commissioner in his office, the latter being introduced by Secretary Fish. The call was merely one of courtesy, with no official significance. The conversation on the Commissioner's part was assisted by the interpreter. The Commissioner expressed his gratification in being honored with a reception by the head of such a prosperous nation, and said it was especially gratifying that both this nation and his own were so deeply interested in education. The President, appreciating the utterances of his visitor, said he hoped that the intercourse between the United States and China would become more general, and that the friendly feeling which now existed between them would never be interrupted. The members of the Cabinet arrived during the conversation, when the Commissioner was introduced to them. He will soon visit Cuba to inquire into the condition of the coolie trade.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations made their report to the full committee to-day on the Indian bill, proposing to reduce the appropriations about $1,500,000. This, however, is not final. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was before the committee, and to-morrow the Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Brunot, President of the Peace Commission, will be heard.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF ASSISTANT TREASURER HILLHOUSE.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill for the relief of United States Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York City, making good the defalcation of one of his clerks, amounting to some $170,000.

NAVAL.

The President has signed the act to change the titles of First Assistant Engineer and Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy to Passed Assistant and Assistant Engineer, respectively, and, also, providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for Cadet Engineers shall be four years instead of two.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $152,842.

BILLS RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Wood, of New-York, to regulate the service of the collection of Customs at the various ports of entry of the United States, provides for the total abolition of the moiety system, and that all fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall go into the public Treasury; that the officers of the Customs service shall hold office for a stated period, and not be subject to removal, except for cause; also, that for false valuation only the package undervalued shall be forfeited, and not the whole parcel, and that the seizure of books and papers shall not be made, except upon the order of the United States Courts and upon proof. Mr. Wood's bill to regulate the collection of duties on imported stillwines makes a specific instead of an ad valorem duty of forty cents per gallon, in casks, and $1 50 per case of one dozen bottles. It substitutes specific instead of ad valorem duties for all wines. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

A delegation in the interest of Judge Russell, asking that he be retained as Collector of Boston, waited on the President at noon to-day. They were, by request, accompanied by Senator Boutwell. It is represented that the President told them he was not inclined to withdraw the name of Simmons. This afternoon a Simmons delegation, by appointment, also called on the President, and they came away hopefully impressed.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Robert H. Lindsay, United States Attorney for Nevada; William P. S. Sanger and Philip C. Asserson, to be Civil Engineers in the Navy; Lieut. Col. Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Second Infantry; Major Joseph N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Infantry. Postmasters—George F. Weston, at Plymouth, Mass.; James Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Samuel P. Baldridge, Jackson, Ohio; John T. Taylor, LaCygne, Kan.; W. K. Dodson, Florence, Miss.; John Wells, Oxford, Miss.; H. Carpenter, Hamilton, Nevada; W. N. Berkley, Alexandria, Va.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day continued the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and discussed the propriety of concurring in the sections which propose to transfer to the Southern Claims Commission all the claims from citizens of loyal States now pending in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. Judge Aldis, the President of the Southern Claims Commission, appeared before the committee, on invitation, to give his views on the question, and advocated the transfer, provided two additional members of the commission be appointed to do the proposed additional work. He stated that he and his colleagues had now as many claims before them as they could attend to within any reasonable period of time. The committee took no action, but adjourned until Thursday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,378,332; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,830,000; coin, $87,485,470, including coin certificates, $43,641,000; outstanding legal tenders, $381,330,327.

CAPT. WRIGHT'S ESTATE.

Capt. John T. Wright, for many years commander of the steamer Galveston, plying between Galveston and New-Orleans, died a few years since, leaving an estate of something over $100,000. Besides leaving children by his first wife, he also left several children by Catharine Eliza Campbell, who had been formerly stewardess on the steamer he had commanded, and, subsequent to his first wife's death, lived with him ostensibly as housekeeper. After the Captain's death, Catharine Eliza Campbell brought suit to have dower allowed her out of the estate, and also a distributive share to each of four children, born after her alleged marriage with Capt. Wright in 1852. The suit came on trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Trial Term, yesterday. The heirs by Capt. Wright's first wife deny that any marriage ever took place between him and the present claimant. A release of the claimant in consideration of $12,000 was produced on the trial, and, in view of its existence, her individual claim was abandoned, but she still insists upon enforcing the claims of the children. The testimony on behalf of the alleged widow, in addition to her own direct statement as to the fact of the marriage, was that of other parties, to the effect that Capt. Wright in his lifetime admitted that she was his wife, and as such addressed her in their presence. On the part of the other heirs, testimony was produced to the effect that, while it was notorious that improper relations existed between the claimant and deceased, yet it was never suspected that any marriage had ever taken place between them, nor were their relations or conduct ever such as to indicate that they were husband and wife. The testimony was closed, and the Judge reserved his decision.

WEATHER WISDOM.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS BY THE ANCIENTS—WHAT THE WOMEN HAVE HAD TO DO WITH THE SUBJECT—MODERN INVESTIGATIONS.

In the earlier and ruder times the weather must have been a matter of the first concern to the people of those times, and no doubt it always opened the conversation of most antediluvian men and women. Even now, with all our means of putting the weather by, and all the resources of civilized life, we generally begin with it, except, perhaps, some very affected or very healthy persons who think it old-fashioned to talk about the weather at all, and, in fact, never care about it. "Good day," "good evening," "good morrow," are very significant formulas, indicating the sentiment of ages concerning the "brave overarching" element that covers us all over like a cloak, or rather like a sea, forty or fifty miles deep, or even more, and holds all our issues of life and death. "Death and eternal silence would reign over our planet if it were deprived of its atmosphere. The earth supports us, but we require the air to live, and we are all children and creatures of the atmosphere," says Reclus in his late work on the "ocean." The air is, in fact, an upper sea, and we all live at the bottom of it, like fishes. And yet that simile is not exactly correct. Our scaly contemporaries, who may be also termed our precursors, if not our ancestors—for the Pteraspids, the Plesiosaurs, and the Gonoids of the Jurassic, and the Old Red Sandstone, must take precedence of the mere Tertiaries or Post-tertiaries—can go all round about their sea, from the lowest deep to the surface, while we are fated, doubtless for some wise purposes, to crawl at the bottom of our own and look up, for thousands of years, with confused and speculating eyes, to the rolling and surging abyss above our heads—that wonderful mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with a discoverable infusion of carbonic acid, by which we all live and move and have our being.

The first tribes of our race had a hard battle with their vital element, and it was they who probably originated the rough proverb afterward polished by the Romans for succeeding times, that nature is always more of a "nurse" than a "mother" to the sons of men. But they learned things by slow degrees, and came in time to recognize the effects of the rain, hail, snow, heat, thunder, and lightning that came from that same element. They were thus enabled to mark the alternations of the two seasons, for at first they would note but two—that which brought the warm growths of the ground, and the other that chilled and stopped all vegetation. They learned to note the effects of the weather on the earth, and then learned to look out for them, and prophesy them by the rule of "induction," that simple old logic to which the natural and other philosophers are coming back at such a rate nowadays. The most ancient writers give evidence that the weather must have been the first human study—or the second, if we should suppose men began to study themselves first, which is not improbable. Aristotle, for instance, found out the nature of the rainbow, not accepting the explanation given by the Hebrews, a people who knew that the terms for "rainbow" and "promise" are nearly alike,) and minutely described the action and effects of clouds, rains, meteors, &c. He was followed by his pupil Theophrastus and others, and the work of Aratus on *Natural Phenomena* (300 B. C.) had the honor of being subsequently translated by Cicero, as any one may see in the twenty-sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, to be had either at the Astor or the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn. Germanicus, also, and Festus Avienus translated it, and it is certainly the father, or the mother, of the whole family of "old almanacs." Pliny wrote largely of the weather in his famous *Natural History;* Virgil treated it in his *Georgics*, and Lucretius, the great "infidel" of his day, and Seneca, wrote of the seasons and their changes—a theme coming home to the business and bosoms of the ancient "grangers" and their followers. The Jews, a peculiar people of memorials and traditions, had their own wisdom on the subject of the weather—and the reader may remember the rebuke some of them received—or may find it in the sixteenth chapter of Matthew: "When it is evening ye say, fair weather, for the sky is red; and in the morning, foul weather, for the sky is red and lowering." The Greeks also were a remarkably weather-wise people, and they closely watched the variations of their atmosphere, which seemed to correspond with the variations in surface of their rough little territory, having, at the same time, many omens, apart from its own aspects, to indicate its changes—such as the movements and habits of animals, the flight of birds, &c. The migratory *chelidon*, or swallow, was the chief of these last mentioned, since its first appearance after the cold weather was the happy prophecy of the season sometimes called Spring and sometimes called Summer. Athenæus has preserved a "Song of the Swallow," sung by the boys and girls of Rhodes, who went about the village with their little live bird, as the children in Ireland and the Isle of Man do with the dead wren, on the day of St. Stephen. The young Rhodians begin with "The swallow, the swallow!" and ask for cakes, figs, honey, a handful of curds or a slice of cheese, threatening to carry off the lady of the house if she should give nothing. The swallow, swift, or martin, was a cherished little bird in all ages, like the red-breast. Shakspere, (the spelling of the name is changed once more, according to the decision of the New Shakspere Society,) in his play of "Macbeth," alludes to "the temple-haunting martlet," which has its nest unharmed in the most exposed parts of a building, "the very force and road of casualty." The ancient popularity of this bird gave rise to the proverb of uncertainty, "One swallow does not make Summer," a saying that has gone round the world for ages. The Greeks said, "Mia chelidon Ear ou poiei;" the Latins said, "Una hirudo non facit Ver;" the Germans say, "Eine Schwalbe macht keinen Fruhling;" the Dutch, "Een swaluw maakt geen Zomer;" the Swedes, "En svala gor ingen Sommar;" the Italians, "Una rondine non fa Primevera;" the French, "Une hirondelle ne fait pas Printems;" and the Spaniards, "Una golondrina no hace Verano;" instances which ("errors excepted") show how sentiments are made common to many nations by the similarities of nature and climate. The halcyon birds also, sitting on the water, were fair-weather prophets for all ancient mariners; while the little petrels or "Mother Cary's chickens," gathering on the lee of a passing ship, are, or were, presages of close reefs and bare poles for those of modern ages.

Coming down "the corridor of Time," as Longfellow would say, we find the Scandinavian *alrune* (spae-women) prophesying weather changes and selling winds; a custom that lingered longest on those wild north-western strands from which the last "Lapland witch" has only very recently disappeared. One of these is personified in Scott's Norna of the Fitful Head, who, in the *Pirate*, stalks in and pronounces her "Song of the Rein-kennar" in that poetic and *bravura* style so dear to the young fancy, and, indeed, so different from the reality of such ignorant old sibyls of "the cold North Sea." These crones gave good winds "for a consideration," as Trapbois says in the *Fortunes of Nigel*, and one of Shakespeare's witches in "Macbeth" says, "I'll give thee a wind," to which the other retorts, "Thou 'rt very kind." These ladies usually sailed about the sea in sieves—a fact truly astonishing to all who did not know that the word for boat meant also a sieve. King Eric of Norway had also the gift of meteorology, and could, by the mere setting of his cap, regulate the blowing of the wind. It was, after al', some knowledge of the atmospheric changes that lay at the bottom of these juggleries or originated them. Lord Brougham said very well that the genuine "second sight" was nothing but foresight. The ancient wizards and men of prophecy were those who had observed the "hard facts" of nature more closely than their fellow-men, and turned their knowledge into jugglery, as very wise men were always disposed to do, on the plea that it was for the good and civilization of society and the enlargement of men's ideas. At the same time the great majority of people went on observing the operations of nature with a careful eye for themselves, taking notes and making utilitarian proverbs from age to age, and thus transmitting to us a body of atmospheric folk-lore, very curious in itself, and not so very worthless or trivial as some men of science and enlightened ideas may imagine. Those scattered fragments of weather-wisdom contain some valuable suggestions; and latterly some very clever men have gone to the trouble of recording anew what the common people of many countries have said in the happy-go-lucky style of doggerel that becomes the matter so well, its changes or prophesied them. Mr. Swainson has lately published, in London, a very curious book on that subject, referring mainly to the customary ideas of Western Europe, and especially of the British Isles. Those ideas will be found loose and somewhat lacking in science everywhere, being a good deal modified by circumstances of place; yet an average of truth may be gathered from them. People wanting to know something about to-morrow looked first to the sky, and made notes, which were subsequently consolidated into the proverb:

Evening red and morning gray
Are the signs of a pleasant day.

This proverb was propagated in many climates. Those Jews already mentioned had it. It is found in the German also. The Italians say:

Sera rosa e nigro matino,
Allegra il pelegrino.

"Evening red and morning gray cheer the traveler on his way." In hilly countries people said when the mountains wear caps (clouds) rain will come. "Clouds" were popularly called "caps," and in King Eric's case we suspect it was the movement of a cloud, rather than the turning of his own cap, that made his Majesty so weather-wise. The halo round the moon was held to be a sign of rain. A mild Winter (like the last) was said to foreshow a hot and dry Summer. Lord Chancellor Bacon collected a number of such sayings. The early flying of migratory birds to the South was the sign of a hard Winter to come. The rainbow, too, could give prophecies as well as promises. Then the country people gathered wisdom from the instincts of animals and reptiles. A pig was a factor in meteorological science before he became useful as provender in the Middle Ages. When he and his family scampered to the sty with straws in their mouths, wet weather was sure to come. It was thought he could see wind; but that he could foresee rain was beyond a doubt. Ducks and geese make a clatter of congratulation before rain, and pigeons are seen to step into the water and sprinkle themselves on the same occasions. When bees stay near the hive, or do not come out of it, they show that showers may be looked for, and frogs croaking in a pool show the same. Spiders will crawl about the walls before wet weather, but before frost they go into their cocoons and hybernate. A French author has told the story of a spider, and a prisoner of State shut up during several years at Utrecht for conspiring against the Stadtholder of Holland. This prisoner, like the "Prisoner of Chillon" and others in similar cases, made friends with the only living thing (except the jailor) that came before him, a spider that had a large and comfortable web in the cornice, and never showed himself when frost was coming. Poor Disjonval—for that was his name—noted that, during these absences of his friend, he himself always had a bad headache. After a time, the revolutionary French under Pichegru invaded Holland, expecting hard weather, as the sulky Dutchman had cut the dikes and made "that country of frogs and flowers" pretty much of a swamp. But it was an "open Winter," and the General was about falling back on Belgium when he got a letter, smuggled from a prison in Utrecht and signed by Disjonval, who explained about the spider and the headache, and implored the Frenchmen to wait awhile. The spider, he said, had shut himself up for the last fortnight, and he called God to witness there would be a hard frost in a week. Pichegru, who knew Disjonval as a rebel and a Democrat, gave the spider the week's grace, though still preparing to fall back; when, at the end of that period, came the severest frost of one hundred Holland Winters. The French then advanced over the hardened ground, and the world soon heard how Pichegru's dragoons captured the fleet of Holland on the ice of the Zuyder Zee. This will do for a story; and certainly nothing so creditable was told of a spider since the time of Robert Bruce, who, as every Scotchman is aware, was in a cave, after one of his lost battles, and got a lesson in fortitude from that same insect. He saw a spider, whose long line—his East River bridge, as it were—had snapped nine times, go to work and fix it firmly the tenth time; the moral for the King being, of course, *sursum corda.* Sparrows, cocks, and hens, and other birds boded rain, and Hesiod's bird, the *kykkux*, not only foretold it, but sang through it, like one of the English family of thrushes in modern times. Sea-gulls fly to the coast before a storm, and porpoises and grampuses come close to the shore. Formerly a leech in a bottle of water was a good household barometer; resting at the bottom in fine weather, and moving about in an uneasy way before rain and wind. Many plants were found to give similar indications. Bacon says that the trefoil shuts its leaves and raises its stem before rain. The pimpernel was called the poor man's weather-glass, for ages, all over Britain, and the chick-weed had the same sensitive power of prophecy, showing itself worthy of a grander name.

It was, no doubt, in connection with this system of natural observations that the fashion of almanacs first grew in the world, the term itself, almanac, having, in the Celtic and most other varieties of speech, the meaning of "knowledge." The first almanacs gave directions for the work to be done on farms—this last being at present an obsolete word, replaced by the Tennysonian "granges"—according to the variation of the seasons. Some such thing was written by Mago, the Carthagenian—the only Punic book quoted by the Romans. In time the almanac seers or sayers juggled with the people, and offered weather prophecies, so that, in the long run, no almanac was good that had not a number of these. Lagrange told a good story about that—to Arago among others—apropos of the Berlin Academy, which brought out an almanac without any of the old nonsense in it. But it almost broke the publisher. Nobody would buy it till the prophecies were put back again. Everybody has read of Partridge, the almanac-maker in the time of Dean Swift, who gravely prophesied that prophet's death on such a day, and fairly "laughed him dead." Then, later, came Moore, with his *Vox Stellarum*, and then his countryman, Murphy, as popular in his day as any of the Moores. There have been many other Katterfeltos of the sort. But the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge brought about a change. It began the fashion of almanacs without astrology; and now, instead of prognostics for the days, we have the names of men born, battles fought, or great things achieved on such days. But we have still the natural man, standing in open order, with rods sticking out of him and indicating something about his heart, his brain, his liver, and other parts of his microcosm. It is to be hoped this almagestic symbol will also vanish, and leave the almanac something like the true thing it was at first.

The ancient mariners of the "Periplus" times had their peculiar weather lore. It is said they had the compass, or "guide." It is more certain that they had their monsoon winds blowing always from the east strand of Northern Africa across the Indian Ocean, for three months, to waft the ships of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf to India and the Golden Chersonese; and then, for three other months, blowing back over the same ocean. In the Mediterranean and other inland seas all mariners knew the meaning (better than we moderns do) of the Etesian, Favonian, and Vulturnian breezes, and regulated their sails accordingly, yet, at the same time, cautiously. Over that midland sea the winds were so deflected by the hot lands on every side that there was no relying on them for more than a day or two at a time, and shipmen never cared to voyage in the night. The great Admirals Themistocles and Cimon liked to see the blue land from their quarter-decks as they sailed, and even the bolder Hannos of Africa usually went ashore for the night and anchored their fleets to the largest stones on the strand. They knew the nature of their weather and had no great reliance upon it. The Greeks and Romans closed their navigation, by law, for four months in the year, from Nov. 21 to March 22. In modern times men found out the trade winds, as they are called, and also noted a number of other persistent currents in the air. Their great help next to the compass has been the barometer, invented by Toricelli in 1643; but it was not till the beginning of this century that the science of the weather took a new departure from Humboldt and some of his contemporaries. Subsequently came Herschel, Arago, Biot, Airey, Maury, Dové, and a crowd of other scientists, who tried to bring order out of the sublime disorder of the atmosphere and explain the laws of the great winds. The explanation of these last is that, as the atmosphere above the equatorial zone is rarified and made light by heat, it rises and gives place to the colder and heavier air of the high latitudes and the poles, thus giving birth to those north-east trade winds that blow along the tropic of Cancer, above the equator, and to the south-east trade winds that blow along the tropic of Capricorn, south of the equator. In each of the temperate zones, and in each of the torrid zones, there are two currents of wind, an upper and an under current, blowing contemporaneously in opposite directions. The place where these currents come together and cross one another is called the belt of calms, about six degrees broad, on or near the equator. Maury says, on this subject, that there is an upper current of wind blowing from South America to North Africa, and that the volume of air in that current is equal to that of the north-east trade wind. The two great trade winds (from north-east to south-east) originate respectively at about twenty-eight degrees north of the equator and at nearly the same distance south of it. The monsoons, or inferior winds, already mentioned, are said to be caused by the rushing of cold air to the hot surface the great deserts of Gobi in Asia and the Zahara in Africa. The monsoons of the Pacific, blowing off the coast of Central America, are caused, says Maury, by the heated plains of Utah and Texas; those of the Mexican Gulf by the dry, hot lands of Northern Mexico, and those of the Gulf of Guinea by the hot African soil. We are told that the fierce hurricanes of the Atlantic spring from the conditions of the warm Gulf Stream in conflict with those of the colder water on both sides of it and the colder air above it. It is observed that the most terrific storms occur near the edge of the stream and "the still-vexed Bermoothes." In these hurricanes storm-waves of the ocean and storm currents of the air are mingled in a terrible manner; the sea rolls, not in waves, but in masses like pyramids, and the noise made by the winds and the surges is deafening, like the sound of thunder, but far more appalling. In some of the typhoons of the China Seas the uproar is like a million of voices groaning, screaming, and bellowing all together.

To provide against dangers like these and a thousand others besetting the tracks of the mariners, the weather-philosophers, (or meteorologists) have for many years been observing and noting the movements of the air, and making atmospheric charts to correspond with the sea charts. In this business our countryman Maury, as Admiral Fitzroy states in his "Weather Book," particularly distinguished himself. He went to England in 1853 to induce the English Government to get up an international system of sea charts, and attended a conference of the maritime powers held at Brussels, with a view to the same end. Good results followed. The English Parliament granted money to further the new meteorological enterprise, and the Royal Society and the British Association entered upon it with alacrity and effect. A new weather office was connected with the Board of Trade, and ships traversing the main ocean tracks were furnished with books of question, to receive the observations of the ship-masters, and so furnish data for an improved order of charts, both atmospheric and aquatic. In 1857 a number of barometers were distributed along the coasts of England, to throw some additional light on the weather system of the "Narrow Seas." Admiral Fitzroy admits that the American stirred up the English mind to some purpose. Meantime, Capt. Maury did good service at home by superintending the formation of those ocean and atmospheric charts which have done so much to diminish the spaces and terrors of the seas, and prepare for those expansions of sea enterprise and commerce which must belong to the future of this country. They have also been contributing facts to a clearer knowledge of those trade-winds and monsoons, and the causes of them. The causes already mentioned of cold pushing warm out of the way are those indicated by the great meteorologists, and generally accepted. But there have been suggestions of another cause—the occult and powerful thing called, electricity; and a late work published at Hartford by Mr. Thomas B. Butler tends to strengthen the suspicion that the Herschels, Tyndalls, and the other great scientists may be mistaken after all. Men who have committed themselves in books to a particular theory are naturally opposed to any new ideas which may tend to overthrow it, and few original propositions were ever welcomed into the saloons of science or literature. It is very likely those air currents are electric. Oxygen is found to be magnetic, and electricity is detected in almost everything. It exists in the human body; and it has been asserted that the brain is an electric battery. Priestley seems to have originated this theory—an idea that took Shelley's fancy so much, as may be seen in one of his prefaces—and latterly Liebig argued that the juices of the flesh and muscles are acids, and those of the blood alkaline, while the membranes between both produce the electrical currents. Such currents in a wider sphere probably turn the earth into a huge magnet. Mr. Butler shows how the various winds of the atmosphere would naturally spring from electricity, a power which is as real as gravitation, another "potent something" that baffles human comprehension. Indeed, both seem to be modifications of the same force, whatever that is. The accepted argument, of the hot air in conflict with the cold, is not sufficient to account for all the bewildering courses of the upper air, and it is evidently contradictory in some points. Beyond a doubt electricity is a *demiourgos* of some sort, though, as far as we can see, he is only employed in doing some light fancy work in human service and playing fantastic tricks in the clouds. But scientists may soon be able to recognize him in his grand character of giant, with potency to move all the powerful and subtile machinery of our telluric world, including, of course, those trade-winds and monsoons that so puzzle the meteorologists.

Latterly that universal theme of the weather has excited a somewhat novel interest in the minds of the public, or, at least, the more intelligent portion of it, that must have noticed in libraries, reading-rooms, and other public places and offices of our cities certain strange-looking maps of North America, bounded on three sides by its great waters in green tints, showing the varied velocities of the Gulf Stream and of the sea on the Pacific side; indicating the mountain ridges of the interior in lines and shades of the same coloring, and presenting nearly everywhere a number of little red circles, riding with the wind on red arrows, in all directions, in the midst of the names of chief places, and a general sprinkling of cabalistical numerals—the whole cartulary sorely puzzling the eye and brain of the beholder, who has not yet learned the meaning of these things as it is printed on two sides of the sheet in rubric types. This is, in fact, the great "meteor" map of America—the daily map of the War Office; and it seems as if it compensated the country for the smallness of our army by giving something of an imperial air to a military establishment so modest in its proportions. It is connected with the Signal Service, (a term of happy omen,) and shows the conditions of the weather at all parts of the Union that can be reached by the telegraph wires, from San Diego and San Francisco on the west, to Anticosti on the east, and from Lake Superior to New-Orleans and Key West. A synopsis of the wind movements and temperature changes over that space is presented, as most newspaper readers are aware, and then we have the "probabilities" of the weather for to-morrow, or till the next daily map shall be issued. In connection with these, a weather review comes out monthly, illustrated by three maps showing the rainfall, the track of storms, and the isobars, isotherms, and prevailing winds. Those daily maps, flying about New-York, as they do over the entire country, contrast remarkably enough with the old meteorology of Manhattan, the Dutch weather-cocks, recorded by some of the Knickerbocker historians, which did such good service in their day, and perhaps gave the general public as much solid satisfaction as their substitutes do at present. But those War-office maps will do a world of good in time, when the patient meteorologists at their desks shall have made up their comparative tables and their formulas, based on a million of facts, and in this way advanced, carrying the public along with them, to a clearer knowledge of the vast atmospheric sea that rolls above and around us. Order will yet be detected in the midst of that seeming disorder, and men will find themselves less at the mercy of the elements than their fathers before them, while the regular meteorologists, in a simple, non-supernatural way, will be able to make better prophecies about the weather than those of their precursors, the astrological jugglers, and the men of the prognosticating almanacs that came after them.

THE CURIOSITIES OF LEGAL OPINIONS.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* relates the following: "Ira Baldwin last week made up his mind to run a liquor-saloon, and bought out some dealer who was ready to sell. Mr. Baldwin doubted his right to conduct the business without taking out a new license. He was shrewd enough to take legal advice, said advice being to go ahead; he was all right. He paid his lawyer, and went on his way rejoicing. Saturday he was complained of for selling without a license. Mr. Hicks issued the warrant, but, having other duties to attend to, did not prosecute the case himself, and handed it over to another attorney. Judge of Mr. Baldwin's surprise in finding himself prosecuted and convicted by the efforts of the gentleman who advised him to go ahead. Ira is somewhat puzzled to know how he can get his money back. We wish him success in his venture."

DISRAELI AT BUCKINGHAM.

HIS LATEST ADDRESS ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

On Feb. 9 Mr. Disraeli addressed a meeting of the electors of Buckinghamshire in the town hall of Buckingham. He was received on rising with much cheering. In the course of his remarks he made the following reference to the question of capital and labor.

EMPLOYEES AND THE EMPLOYED.

Mr. Disraeli said: I do not come here to-day to make a political speech or a political manifesto. My views have been freely placed before the country, and the general election now being virtually over, there are many reasons which deter me from obtruding them on the public attention; but I cannot meet my constituents, who have confided to me the guardianship of their interests for so many years, and who I trust are going to continue their confidence, without adverting in some degree to political affairs. I said that the general election was virtually over, and I must say the conclusion of it, without any reference to party interest or party triumphs, is one very satisfactory to myself, and I think, on reflection, it will be so to you. In this general election, for example, I have seen nothing of the hostility, that internecine hostility, between capital and labor, which has been dinned into one's ears for a considerable time past by demagogues as probably being the source of the future destruction of this country. On the contrary, taking a general view, I have seen a very good understanding between the employer and employed, and the employed generally have elected for their representatives those who employ them, those particularly who are distinguished for their experience and their sense of public duty, and their general adaptability for the position which they sought. There have been instances where the working men of this country have elected men of their own order to represent them, and, so far as I can judge, the instances are rare. Those instances have been selected with great discretion.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

Mr. Disraeli continued: All the sham working men's candidates, all the trade demagogues who have been pandering to the passions of the thoughtless for so many years, have been rejected, without any exception, by the sensible people of England. Well, I think that that is one of the most satisfactory results of the general election. I know nothing more vile than an English Jacobin. It is the very worst and feeblest imitation of the most odious of characters. Now all that class of individuals must now feel that they have been living in a fool's paradise if they suppose that they could rise to notoriety or eminence by misleading the people of this country. Well, then, as far as this so much talked of hostility between capital and labor is concerned, I think the general election may reassure the minds of those who might have been misled by the exaggerated or entirely false statements that have been made so long, and made with impunity.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Under this head the speaker said: Then, another result of the general election that I think is not without satisfaction to all is the good understanding which has been shown between the two important classes connected with the land—the owners and the occupiers of the soil. For the last three or four years we have been assured that the good feeling which has so long subsisted between the landlord and the tenant, and which has been one of the most powerful mainstays of the order and security and general happiness of this country, was greatly weakened, and was, in point of fact, fast arriving at a position of extreme peril; but I do not see that in this election there is the slightest evidence of that. I see, on the contrary, there is a thorough and mutual confidence between those two powerful classes, and that, although we have been told that the moment that the ballot was introduced it would be found that the assumed confidence was not sincere, we have, on the contrary, the most striking evidence between these two powerful classes, upon which the order and security of the country depend, that that mutual confidence is unimpaired. Well, then there is a third result which pleases me in this election, and that is the striking demonstration which has been afforded to the country of the existence of the Conservative working man. I remember when first those who were acquainted with the condition of the people of England expressed a confident opinion that a considerable portion of the working classes were Conservatives it was treated with ridicule, and for a very long time, until the election, it has been the subject of almost jocose controversy; but gradually, and especially during the past year or two, the impression has become more general among the people that the Conservative working man was really an entity; and the general election has proved not only the existence, but the existence of tens of thousands—and that a great many of the most startling results of the polls have been brought about by the working men of England.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

In relation to India the speaker spoke thus: There are one or two points at this time which must be a source of great anxiety, even to a triumphant political party, and one of those has not been much noticed in our addresses, that is, the state of India, but it is one which it will soon be necessary to bring before the consideration of England. I have myself studiously avoided touching upon it. I know the great difficulties with which the existing Government have to deal in respect to India, and know those difficulties are not the consequences of any misgovernment on their part. I have confidence also in the character of the Queen's Viceroy in that Empire. He comes from a good stock. I sat with him some years in the House of Commons, and having watched his career am convinced that he is a man capable of great industry—of great firmness and of resource. It therefore appeared to me that we should give credit in every way to her Majesty's Government for doing all that was necessary, or all that they could do under the trying circumstances which they had to encounter. I am still ready to extend the credit and the confidence, but I am bound to say that the state of affairs is so serious that it would not become me or any one addressing Englishmen on political subjects to be silent any longer on the condition of a portion of India, and upon the responsibility which may fall upon England in consequence. Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in politics so difficult as for a Government to undertake to feed a people. Philosophers, indeed, who decide upon all subjects upon abstract principles, have laid it down that under no circumstances should such an office be undertaken by a Government. It is said that the moment a Government enters the market as a purchaser with the view of feeding a nation, all private dealers disappear, because it is quite impossible for a private dealer to compete with a purchaser who does not seek a profit. It is said on the other hand that if all private dealers disappeared, a Government has the advantage of a monopoly. But we must remember that the moment a Government undertakes to feed a people, although the Government may have no competitor in the market, the Government is obliged to give any price for the food that is demanded. The Government has no option the moment it publicly undertakes that duty. Nor should we forget that commerce is by no means an affair of gross purchase. It is an affair, also, of traders' skill and of established connection, and a Government that undertakes to feed a people, that thinks it can do it by going into the market merely to purchase, will often find that its resources are extremely limited; that with boundless capital it can obtain, comparatively speaking, scanty supplies, and in the distribution of them it will encounter difficulties unknown to the private traders. Now, these are all considerations which should be fairly put before the country before it condemns the Government of India for its assumed laches—and I say assumed, because at present we are left very much in the dark as to what the Government are doing or mean to do, and we know for certain the dire calamity prevails and is increasing. But I have confidence yet that the Government will show that they have made very great preparations for this terrible calamity. I hope to hear by the next accounts that the Government have shown that they have accumulated supplies which are pouring into the famished and starving provinces. But I must express my regret to find that in India the labor test has been introduced as a test for obtaining relief, for I am convinced that it is one not suited to the population to which it is extended. Great suffering must be the consequence if the Government persists in that scheme. It hardly answered in Ireland. How can we expect it to answer in a population such as we have now to deal with in India?—of different castes, most of them physically delicate and weak; and when we hear of women of high caste absolutely obliged to go to the public works in order that they may do that which they never did in their lives, labor to obtain sustenance, it is impossible not to believe that the consequences must be of a most distressing character. Now, the general rules of political economists upon this subject must be received with respect, but with very great reserve and caution. We have had in our experience some knowledge of these subjects in the unhappy events that occurred in Ireland twenty-five years ago. It was then first decided by the Government that they should not in any way interfere with the enterprise of the private trader. In some portions of Ireland where there were private traders the regulations of the Government answered very well, and there was a fair supply of goods and a tolerably skillful distribution of them. But in the West of Ireland, where there were no merchants, no traders, no chapmen, what was the consequence? There was neither food nor distribution. If it was furnished by the Government there was no class which could distribute it. Well, you know what horrible consequences ensued in Ireland. But if you turn to India, if you think of the circumstances you have to deal with in India, where you have a province with a population greater than that of the chief European kingdoms, as great as Great Britain itself; when you remember the character of that population, when you remember that there is a portion of it, not less than Ireland itself, where absolute starvation is now prevailing among millions of the inhabitants, you must see at once that the rules of political economy, though they may abstractedly be perfectly right, must not be rigidly adhered to, or you may have the satisfaction of feeling at the end that you have done everything which a Government, according to the principles of political economy, was justified in doing, and yet you may have to account for the loss of millions of lives. Gentlemen, I thought it necessary to make these few remarks to you because the subject of India has not yet been prominently brought forward during the general election, and if I am not mistaken, it will soon occupy, if not engross, the minds of the English people. We have been distracted during the last two or three weeks by the announcement of a speculative surplus which is to accrue after waiting a not inconsiderable time. But when I heard these discussions between different classes and parties in this country as to how they were to divide the surplus which was to be apportioned, how the plunder was to be shared, I could not help thinking that there were circumstances going on in this great Empire which, perhaps, ought to make us pause in our schemes of aggrandizement and division of the spoil, and turn to matters of a much more powerful character than our own comparatively miserable interests.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

On this point Mr. Disraeli said: Ministers have pretended that they might in some degree, without departing from their own principles, meet the views of the Secularists on education. Nothing can be more vague than their suggestions, and it seems to me that, as the general election was at hand, it would have been well for the Government to be explicit upon the subject. We have been told by several Ministers that they do not despair of making an offer to the supporters of secular education, which will remove all objections to what is called the twenty-fifth clause. I am always ready, if there is a conscientious objection raised by any class of my countrymen to any law which exists, fairly to consider it; but you may rely upon it that upon this matter there can be no compromise offered. If you give up the position which you have taken, and which the Government has always sustained, you must admit the claims of the party who wish to establish secular education. The twenty-fifth clause may be called the symbol of the question. Those that are in favor of the twenty-fifth clause are in favor of religious education. Those that are against it are in favor of secular education. There is no middle course, and therefore I counsel all those who are electing members of Parliament—for there are still some to elect—not to listen to loose suggestions that the difficulty may be removed and a compromise effected. No compromise can be effected. The only question before the country is, whether the education of the country should be founded on a basis of religion, or whether it should be simply secular education. The twenty-fifth clause is a symbol whether we are for or against it.

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

An interesting collection of paintings, by artists of established reputation, and of widely different schools, is on view at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Among them we find a good marine scene, by J. Webb, representing fishing boats close-hauled and dashing along with a brisk wind, followed by a large full-rigged ship, with all her canvas spread. Though a little hard, it is a careful rendering of coast scenery. Voltz, who is always good, has a fine study of cattle reposing beneath the shade of some forest crowned rocks, with a fine glimpse of sky and landscape in the distance. There is a strength of light and shade and a harmony and charm of color about this picture which renders it one of the most notable in the collection. By J. B. Thom there is also a good cattle piece, with a noble bull looking disdainfully at the antics of a small goat. Though not as good as Voltz's, it is yet worthy of notice. A joint production of Henrietta Ronner and David Col represents a dog-cart, with the owners thereof leaning against a wall and enjoying the luxury of a pipe. The dogs, rough-and-ready looking animals, are painted with all Miss Ronner's well-known skill, and the man's figure, in expression and attitude, is quite worthy of Col's pencil. A. Spring is represented by a composition showing the interior of a poverty-stricken cottage, with two small children trying to light a fire, near which a sad-looking old woman is preparing some vegetables. It is a simple scene, such as Frere would have chosen, but we doubt whether he would have invested it with more true feeling than Spring has. From Hildebrand there is a very charming work representing a lad playing with a dog, while his older sister looks gravely on. Expression and drawing are both good. Emil Levy, who has few superiors in his knowledge of the anatomy of the human figure, is fairly represented by two children playing with a statue of Venus, charming alike in color and expression. By Rosierse, who confines himself almost exclusively to artificial light effects, there is a small cabinet picture, very beautifully finished; and by Boucherville a domestic scene, a young lady watering her flowers, very French in treatment, and very good in drawing and color—altogether a very superior work. Bouchard's large canvas, representing an Italian family wandering through the streets of Paris, is also here. The wonder of the man and boy, as they gaze at the massive structures around them, is fairly contrasted with the placid expression of the little girl, who seems to be thinking only of the home she has left behind. The artist seems, however, to have fallen into the rather common fault of rendering his principal figure less interesting than the accessory ones. Meyer Von Bremen, whose works find a ready market here, is very fairly represented by a young peasant girl, who is apparently preparing her bridal wreath and looking round archly at the same time. From Pecrus, Gebler, Lasalle, and Guillemin there are also good works. Th. Frere sends two or three fresh, bright Eastern scenes, exquisitely finished and very charming in color, and C. L. Muller, a study of an Eastern lady, life size or nearly so, rich in color, and with great strength of expression. Among the landscapes may be found a number by Veron, truthful, though peculiar in style, and one of the largest and best specimens of Lambinet that has ever been exhibited here.

For some of the principal pictures there will doubtless be a warm competition, as so few good pictures have been offered at auction this season. The whole collection will be sold without reserve, on Friday next, at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Constant Mayer has just finished his portrait of Gen. Sheridan, on which he has been at work for some time. The General is standing bareheaded. As a spirited likeness it is unexceptionable, and is one of the best works of this class that Mr. Mayer has yet produced.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON'S OFFICIAL REMOVAL.

The official notice of District Attorney Britton's removal was received at the office of the County Clerk yesterday, and a copy forwarded to Mr. Britton. The Ex-District Attorney informed a TIMES reporter shortly after the receipt of the official notice that the date of his removal—Feb. 20—was, in his opinion, a sufficient answer to the newspaper criticisms of his conduct on last Saturday. Both the letter of appointment to Mr. Rodman and the notice of dismissal to District Attorney Britton were sent from Albany on the 21st instant. The letter of appointment arrived in Brooklyn at 8:30 o'clock on Monday morning, and was delivered. The notification of dismissal arrived half an hour later, but on account of the legal holiday was not delivered until to-day. The following is the official notice of Mr. Britton's dismissal, with the great seal of the State affixed:

The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent:

To Winchester Britton, District Attorney of the County of Kings:

Whereas, You were elected District Attorney of the County of Kings at the election held in the month of November, 1871, for the term commencing on the 1st day of January, 1872, and expiring on the 31st day of December, 1874; and

Whereas, Charges of official misconduct as such District Attorney have been preferred against you, and you have had full opportunity to meet such charges, and have replied to the same; and

Whereas, We are of opinion, after careful examination of the case, that you should be removed from said office of District Attorney of Kings County,

Now, know you that we have superseded and discharged you by these presents, do supersede and discharge you, the said Winchester Britton, of and from the said office, and do hereby command and direct you to cease and forbear further acting in or executing the said office.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed.

Witness John A. Dix, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany the 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1874. (Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

Attested by DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR., Secretary of State.

STABBING TWO WOMEN.

William Ryan, a news-dealer from Yonkers, was committed without bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on two charges of felonious assault. The complainants were Catherine Cole and Nellie Russell, of No. 206 Forsyth street. It appears Ryan got into an altercation with the girl Cole and stabbed her in the chest and arms. He then paid similar attentions to her friend, Miss Russell. Ryan admits his guilt in the case of Miss Cole.

ANOTHER LOTTERY-DEALER CAUGHT.

Edward Rainey was held in $500 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with running a policy-shop at No. 104 West Eighteenth street. Officer Rogers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a raid on the place and captured Rainey, who is the proprietor, and five other men. He also found complete sets of books, papers, tickets, and combinations which were sure to win. Rainey was the only one of the party held, the others being discharged.

THE ROLLWAGON WILL CASE.

The hearing of the Rollwagon will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Some important testimony for the contestants was taken. Mrs. Barbara Koch testified that she knew the deceased intimately for several years, having taken care of some houses in Stanton street for him. Shortly after the death of his second wife, he said to her, "I'd like to get married, but as I am sickly, I think it better to get somebody to take care of me and to pay them by the month." This was about two years before his death. Witness saw him two weeks before that event. He was then in a very weak condition. Several people spoke to him in her presence, when Lena was always obliged to act as interpreter between them. She was also obliged to feed him like a child for two and a half years before his death. Lena told witness that deceased had made a will, and had said, "I leave nothing for your brothers. Everything goes to the boys." This was two years ago. In 1872 the deceased was always lifted into and out of bed. Lena told witness that the deceased had married her upon her refusal to live with him unless he did. Wm. Sackett identified the mark made by deceased upon the contract, when his hand was guided by his alleged wife. Chas. H. Whaland testified that the deceased was deaf a year before he died, and that for two weeks before his decease he could not speak intelligibly. John McEntire also testified to the weakness of his physical condition for some time previous to his death.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved the special order of business, which was a resolution offered by Alderman Bergen at the last meeting of the board directing the Corporation Counsel to draft a law authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness, not to exceed $150,000, for the erection of a new fire-proof building, in which shall be placed the offices of the Tax Collector, Register of Arrears, Assessors, and Board of City Works, was called up. The certificates of indebtedness were to be provided for in the next annual tax levy. Alderman Bergen, in speaking to his resolution, said that he knew the feeling of the public in relation to increasing the city debt, but he moved in the matter that it might be thoroughly discussed, and the question decided whether it was better for the city to have a building of its own where those offices could be located, or continue to pay rent for them. The resolution was passed, and the whole matter referred to the Committee on Streets and the Committee on Laws. A communication was received from the Postmaster, referring to the difficulties in the way of promptly delivering the mails owing to the duplication in the names of streets. In the Eastern and Western Districts, the streets, from one to twelve, are numbered alike. The communication was referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Chair. A communication was received from residents in the neighborhood of the Union Base-ball Ground, petitioning that a street be opened through that twenty-acre plot. The petitioners regard the playing of base-ball in that vicinity and the consequent crowds as a nuisance, which they pray to have abated. The communication was referred to the Committee on Opening Streets. A resolution restoring to truckmen the privilege of the old stand in front of the City Hall, while waiting for orders, was adopted. A communication from Mayor Hunter in reference to the drowning of three children in a pond formed by the excavation for sand of a vacant lot, was referred. A communication from the Board of City Works asking for $91,000 for coal for the pumping department of the Water Works, was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

"MANAGER AND ACTOR."

CARD FROM THE STODDART DRAMATIC COMPANY IN REFERENCE TO THE RINGGOLD-BURKE DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to the statement furnished by H. F. Hurlock in reference to the trouble "behind the scenes," which was published in the Chicago *Tribune* of Feb. 15, we hereby publicly denounce it as a base fabrication of the facts and devoid of truth. Mr. Stoddart is too highly respected, both as a gentleman and an artist, for his friends to require any explanation of the vile charges made against him, further than to assert that he has always treated Miss Burke with kindness, has never "struck her in the face" or "knocked off her wig." On the night of Feb. 13, Miss Burke, on learning the announcement of plays to be performed the following week (in which Miss Gaylord, another member of the company, had opportunities to appear favorably before the public,) indulged in the most violent passion, using most insulting language to Mr. Stoddart, to Miss Gaylord, and to others. Mr. Ringgold, wishing to spare Miss Gaylord and other ladies present the indignities heaped upon them, interfered, and had some words with Miss Burke, whereupon her husband came upon the stage, and, taking Mr. Ringgold unawares, struck him, and immediately ran off to his dressing-room. Hurlock was not held by "two scene-shifters" in the heroic light he has asserted, nor did Mr. Ringgold call for assistance. At the close of the performance both Miss Burke and her husband received from the management their written discharge. The following day they sent in their resignation, which is the "funny" part of it. The management hold their receipt in full for their salaries, and desire to state that both of the parties have always been treated with kindness by them—having, on several occasions, received money in advance; also, during an illness of over two weeks Miss Burke receiving her full salary, though prevented from attending to her duties. Both Miss Burke and her husband have been a great source of annoyance to the management and to the company the entire season, being exceedingly quarrelsome, and often indulging in the most petty acts of malice, particularly toward Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Burke's jealousy of whom has, on many occasions, been brought into the "business" of the scene, to the detriment of the performing. In corroboration of the above facts, Mr. Stoddart, the members of the company, and the management, beg leave to present their names:

J. H. Stoddart, Chas. T. Nichols, John A. Mackay, F. C. Wells, Fred. G. Williams, Weldon Riddell, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss F. C. Wells, B. T. Ringgold, Charles Rockwell.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

Writing from Rome on Feb. 6, the correspondent of the London *Echo* says: "Père Hyacinthe has not been much heard of during his visit to Rome. He abstained from preaching in any Protestant church, and it is said an Ultra-Protestant Bishop could not comprehend his continuing to celebrate mass in French; altogether the various and sundry opponents of Papal Catholicism find as few points of union as ever. A bitter enemy to each and all, the *Voce della Verità*, of recent date, thus describes them: 'Hydra-headed, with their chapels, tabernacles, and even churches, English Low Church, American High Church, springing up in all directions. Evangelizers and apostlesses sewing Bibles broadcast in every street. Not even the authorized translation, which,' says the *Voce*, 'every Catholic may read, but the translation of that Calvinist, Diodati, who has perverted texts to suit his heretical doctrines.' Then the *Voce* goes on to enumerate tracts which are flying about Rome, among which the 'Frate at the Death-bed' seems to excite most spite. Certainly hot Protestantism is having its day here now; the Scarlet Lady is humbled in mourning dress, and disposing of all her splendid old lace and fine embroidery to the foreign visitor, at great disadvantage to herself pecuniarily, taking especially into consideration the high exchange for coined money."

THE REBEL DEMOCRACY.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette, one of the old Unionists in Kentucky, who have, until now, adhered to the Democracy, has found at last that he has been acting with a disunion party. In a recent interview, an account of which is published by the Louisville *Commercial*, he condemned the nomination of Capt. Jones for Clerk of the State Supreme Court, (the only official to be elected on the general ticket at the coming election,) on the ground that he was selected as the candidate, not because of his qualifications, but solely because he is a wounded Confederate soldier. Mr. Bramlette said: "I have again and again voted warmly and heartily for men who were in the Confederate service, and expect to do so again, but it was because they were, in my judgment, qualified for the offices they sought, and because they sought the offices as good citizens, and not as ex-Confederates. If the Democratic Party of Kentucky chooses to join in the 'Io triomphe' of the 'exanimate' Confederacy so jubilantly sounded upon the nomination of Capt. Jones at Frankfort, I will not join in the chorus. If the Democracy of Kentucky choose, by the support of Capt. Jones, to proclaim that it was a Democratic merit to have been wounded in the Confederate service, I will not subscribe to the proclamation. If the Democratic Party of Kentucky intends to go back on its previous declarations, and at this late period assume it to be a Democratic duty to reward those who were in rebellion because they were so arrayed, I can not cooperate in such course, but enter my dissent and my opposition."

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The following is the full official vote of Philadelphia for Mayor at the recent municipal election:

Wards.	Stokley.	McClure.	Wards.	Stokley.	McClure.
1	2,958	1,626	18	2,822	1,895
2	2,307	2,434	19	4,728	3,266
3	1,204	1,689	20	3,175	2,614
4	1,290	1,664	21	1,476	1,220
5	1,654	1,394	22	2,008	2,134
6	795	1,016	23	2,118	1,505
7	2,905	1,706	24	2,213	1,239
8	1,762	1,195	25	1,850	1,838
9	1,183	1,127	26	3,949	2,859
10	2,323	1,302	27	1,482	906
11	773	1,104	28	1,521	1,148
12	1,288	1,107	29	2,208	1,697
13	1,626	1,333			
14	1,879	1,560	Total	60,128	49,133
15	3,937	2,809		49,133	
16	1,469	1,105			
17	1,290	1,741	Majority	10,995	

There were six scattering votes.

WINDHAM FREE OF SMALL-POX.

The Willimantic (Conn.) *Journal* of Friday last says: "We are pleased to announce this week that not a case of this disease exists in any form in this village, the person afflicted with the varioloid having recovered, and all danger of the spread of the disease from this case passed. At South Windham, Mrs. Adah Dean, a lady eighty-six years of age, died from the disease Monday. The other cases are doing well, and we learn the restrictions have been removed from several families during the week. Some half-dozen fresh cases have been reported within a few days, occurring in houses where the disease has been. There are no new cases at Windham Centre, and Dr. Huntington is reported as able to be out of doors."

SLOAN VERSUS RAWLS.

HOW GEORGIA DEMOCRATS VIOLATE NATIONAL LAWS.

PURPOSE OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS DEFEATED—NEW LEGISLATION TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF VOTERS—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

The Committee on Elections has decided, by the unanimous vote of all the Republican members of the committee, to report to the House in favor of the claim of Andrew Sloan to the seat now held by Morgan Rawls from the First Congressional District of Georgia. The Democratic members of the committee are also unanimous in opposition to such a report. Most of the questions at issue are questions of fact and law, common to many of the cases which came before the committee for examination, and are of only local interest and special application. One point will be raised in the House, however, by the report, which is important to the whole country, and the facts presented will doubtless lead to some new legislation. This feature of the case, which deserves general attention is the violation in the City of Savannah of the general Election laws of the United States, embraced in the Enforcement act and amendments.

The first of the claims which Sloan makes in his contest is the following: "The entire vote of the City of Savannah should be rejected and excluded from the count." It is claimed that the election in Savannah was conducted both in violation of State and United States laws. By the laws of Georgia the several counties are laid off into Militia districts, and originally each Militia district was a voting precinct. By subsequent legislation the inferior courts of the State, so called, were given authority to establish, abolish, and change these voting-places. By still later laws this power was taken from the courts and given to a county officer called the Ordinary. There are to be three managers of elections at each precinct, and no more than one voting precinct for each Militia district. In Chatham County, which includes the City of Savannah, there are eight Militia districts. All voting precincts but one were abolished and that was established at the Court-house. Four ballot-boxes, under four sets of managers, were here placed, one on the north side of the Court-house, on President street; one on the south side, on York street, and two within the building. The arrangement of the four boxes, with their different tally-sheets and different sets of managers, it is claimed, was such as practically to constitute four voting precincts in one Militia district, and was thus a violation of the laws of the State of Georgia. Whatever the decision on this point, it is, of course, well understood that this arrangement was intended to defeat a fair expression of the will of the people of that county, for the negro population of the county is mostly outside of the city, and the abolition of all the voting precincts but one compelled some of them to travel twenty miles to vote. Rawls claims, however, that this practice of having four boxes at the court-house was established by the Republicans of Georgia when they had the control, and therefore they ought not to object to it now.

The most serious feature of this affair is its practical, if not technical, violation of the Enforcement act. This act provides, in the strictest terms, the duties of the Supervisors. They are, for instance, to stand in such a position, before or behind the boxes, that they may see every voter and every vote as it is offered, and see every vote placed in the box. The law permits the appointment of two Supervisors, and no more, for each election precinct, and two were appointed for the Court-house at Savannah. But the distribution of the four boxes about the Court-house rendered it physically impossible that two persons could comply with the requirements of the law for all the boxes. The opening of the four ballot-boxes virtually annulled the effect of the law, and there was practically no supervision of the election of the city.

S. D. Dickson, the Republican Supervisor of the election, says in his report: "I was present at the precinct at 6:30 o'clock A. M. I found four boxes or precincts established, which were used separately. I took my position at the box located on the York street side of the Court-house, and, with the exception of fifteen minutes, when you relieved me, [referring to Col. A. W. Stone, chief Supervisor of the Judicial District,] supervised it until the closing of the polls; then I had the box under my supervision until all the ballots were counted. I examined and counted every ballot, and reported the action of the managers correct in counting. Inclosed please find the result. During the voting there was unreasonable delay while challenging, and several voters were refused to be sworn by the managers. I found it physically impossible to supervise more than the one ballot at which I was stationed, at which at least three-fourths of the colored voters were challenged; consequently I omitted reporting upon the three boxes used at the other parts of the Court-house."

W. W. Payne, the Democratic Supervisor, reports to Col. Stone, the Chief Supervisor: "I proceeded to perform the duties of Supervisor of Election by appearing at the Court-house in the city of Savannah, the place of holding elections, and remaining near the ballot-boxes during the day of the election, being the 5th inst.; that the election passed off quietly, and that I saw no interference with the rights of voters; that I saw quite a number of voters challenged, and only in such manner as is used at elections; some few of the challenged voters would not take the oath prescribed by law, and did not vote. The managers of the election, as far as I saw, were courteous and impartial. The ballots were counted in two rooms in the Court-house. I witnessed the counting of the ballots in boxes Nos. 2 and 3, which was done in the Superior Court Room, and which I certify was fairly done; the report was made up and turned over to the proper officer to be mailed."

Both of these reports show that there was no such supervision of the election in the city of Savannah as the law of the United States contemplates. They show that no proper supervision was possible. Other evidence in the case shows that the arrangement of the boxes was designed to prevent the execution of the law. One conclusive evidence that fraud was practiced in the election there is the fact that more votes were counted than the talley-sheet showed to have been cast. That it was not intended to allow a fair election in Chatham County is clear enough from the following statement of facts: All the voting precincts in the county, except at the Court-house in Savannah, were abolished by the Ordinary in 1872. In January, 1873, the Ordinary was elected by the union of the Republicans with one branch of the Democrats. He was pledged to open voting precincts in each of the eight Militia districts of the county, which would give the people proper facilities for voting. In February, immediately after, the Georgia Legislature passed a special law, excepting Chatham County from the operation of the general State law, and required that new voting precincts should be opened in that county only on the recommendation of two successive Grand Juries. The Democratic Legislature, therefore, by special act, prevented the establishment of proper facilities for polling fairly the vote of the county. At the four boxes placed in the Court-house, 10,000 voters from the city and from the country around must deposit their votes or be disfranchised. Some of these voters must travel from thirty to forty miles, coming and going. The great majority of the voters thus prohibited from voting were Republicans, and more than sufficient to have reversed the apparent majority which the returns give to Rawls. The vote of the city, as returned, stands for Rawls, 3,161; for Sloan, 2,428, which makes Rawls' majority 733.

The committee does not pass upon the legality of the Savannah election, as it finds sufficient reasons, without rejecting the vote of the city, for recommending the seating of Sloan. The report will, however, recite the facts, and call the attention of the House to them, and will indicate the opinion of the committee that the law should be so modified that similar violations will be impossible in future. If some action is not taken by Congress the practice last year instituted in the City of Savannah will be imitated in many portions of the country, and the Enforcement act will be rendered inoperative to prevent gross frauds. Not only is it necessary that its provisions should be made specific against establishing several ballot-boxes at the same voting precinct so far from each other that supervision by two officers is impossible, but the people must be secured in the right of having voting-places within reasonably convenient distances of their houses. This right can be secured by giving the Judges power to establish voting-places on the petition of a certain number of citizens, and evidence of the necessity and justice of such action in any particular case. Of course, any proposition for such an amendment of the law will meet with great opposition from the Democrats, but unless Republicans are willing to repeal the law entirely, they ought to stand together in perfecting it so that it will accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CHESNEY WOLD—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clacke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Ostava Torriani, Messrs. Campanini and Del Puente.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FELON'S WIFE—VARIETIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—THE MARBLE HEART and THE LOAN OF A LOVER—Miss P. Glover, Mr. Harry Beckett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CHAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room*, TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

One disagreeable circumstance in arguing a question with the *World* is that it has a habit of misrepresenting its antagonist. For instance, it said yesterday:

> "When Senator CARPENTER had delivered his masterly speech on the condition of Louisiana, THE TIMES gave it an impetuous indorsement, and seemed ready to advance in the path of mutiny against the Administration which it had been pursuing in relation to the President's first two nominations for Chief Justice. But it is now 'turning its back upon itself' and opposing Senator CARPENTER's bill."

Now, our readers are well aware that our position in reference to Senator CARPENTER's bill has been absolutely unchanged. We have applauded his speech as a masterly analysis of the facts in the Louisiana case, but we have from the first declared our inability to see that the course which he recommends in his bill is justified by the Constitution. What is the use of such misrepresentations as these on a grave public question? They deceive no one, and they certainly cannot lead to the discovery of the truth. The *World* now tries to draw a parallel between the course advised by Senator CARPENTER and the reconstruction measures of 1866–67. After the war, Congress held that no regular State Governments existed in the South, and the insurgent States were dealt with on that hypothesis. The *World* condemned that proceeding at the time, and condemns it now, but contends that it would justify the present interference of Congress in Louisiana. According to its own argument, two wrongs make a right. It says the Republicans offended in 1866, and urges them to renew the offense now. The legislation of 1866–67 was demanded by exceptional circumstances, but we do not assert that it is desirable to model our legislation in '74 upon the same principles. The *World* recommends that Congress should do so, which seems to us a very strange position for a Democratic paper to take. Everybody admits that the Constitution was subjected to a certain strain during, and just after the war—how could that be helped in time of revolution? The main object which men had in view was to save the country, and that paramount end must be held to justify all that was done. The Constitution was absolutely thrown overboard by the South—it was restored by the North. But the measures which may be most wise and necessary in a revolutionary epoch, ought not to be continued in times of peace. That is one reason why we are unable to agree with Senator CARPENTER's recommendations, while we still praise his speech as a most exhaustive and able one. On that point we do not withdraw or modify a single word we have said, and it is the only point, we regret to say, in which we have been able to follow Senator CARPENTER.

By the death of Mr. HENRY SMITH, President of the Board of Police, a duty falls upon Mayor HAVEMEYER which we can hardly hope will be discharged with reference to the public interests. Within ten days the Mayor must nominate some one to fill the vacancy which has occurred, and although it would be easy to select some one who would greatly improve the Police administration, there is no reason to believe that Mr. HAVEMEYER will take advantage of the opportunity which is now afforded him to regain the respect of the community. His achievements in the Police line have been CHARLICK and MATSELL, and the man who could thrust such persons into such positions is not likely to do any better now. Public patience has been almost exhausted by the manner in which CHARLICK's influence has been exercised in the Police Department, and if from the new appointment it should appear that his control is to be wholly unchecked in the future, the people will demand that the Legislature shall apply a summary remedy.

When Mr. EASTMAN questioned Superintendent THORNE the other day about the disgraceful condition of West Broadway, that official stated that it could not be cleaned because of the bad state of the pavements. Capt. THORNE has made an effort, however, for the first time since the beginning of Winter, and West Broadway is in course of very thorough cleaning. The long period within which the filth has been allowed to accumulate is attested by the piles of it now waiting removal at the side of the thoroughfare. Other streets to which Capt. THORNE's attention was directed by the committee are also being put in a cleanly condition for the first time this Winter. Among these may be noted Twenty-fourth street, overlooked by the rooms of the committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Now that there is once more an opportunity of seeing what manner of men are employed by the Street-cleaning Bureau, the observant citizen will not fail to see the very large proportion of old and feeble laborers among them, who are clearly incapable of doing a fair day's work.

Latterly so few outrages have been reported from Mexico that hopes were entertained that the country was so advancing in civilization that life and property would soon be reasonably secure. But the latest reports from this distracted Republic show that the law is still powerless to protect the people. A trivial quarrel between two towns in the State of Vera Cruz has led to the murder of seventeen men, the butchery of children, and the inhuman maiming of many women. These atrocities surpass anything which has occurred in Mexico for many years, and it is the duty of the Government to see that they are promptly punished as they deserve. The Republic is short-lived if it has not the power to prevent such outrages in the future. It is to be hoped, in the interests of humanity, that the Government will be able to maintain itself, and preserve order. The stories of Mexican revolutions are so filled with atrocious details that mankind should be spared any more of them.

If working men expect to receive any benefit from such outrages as those committed at Newport, Ky., yesterday, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. It is the right of every man to work or be idle, just as he pleases, but it is also his duty to accord the same liberty to his fellow-men. But these Newport rioters, not choosing to work themselves, determined that nobody else should, and to carry their peculiar ideas into effect made a murderous attack upon a party of mechanics returning home from their labor. The affair ended in an innocent citizen losing his life. In all its incidents, the episode is in the highest degree disgraceful to those immediately concerned, and is calculated to bring the cause of the working men into disrepute. If the members of trades-unions desire to retain public sympathy in any degree, they must repudiate the men who incite them to riot and murder as a means of redressing their wrongs.

The substitute for the Riverside Avenue bill, as passed by the Assembly, which was reported in the Senate yesterday, is a decided improvement on the original. It defines in an intelligible way where the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners over the streets and avenues adjoining the parks begins and ends, and is, so far, a contribution to the greatly-needed simplification of the laws affecting that department. It also adopts the original grade of Riverside avenue, as fixed by the Park Board. But having done so much, it is difficult to see why the business of laying out and grading Riverside avenue should not be left in the hands of the Department of Parks, without complicating it with the plans and methods of the Department of Public Works. The latter department has quite as much work on hand as it can well accomplish, and the tendency ought to be to divide labor and responsibility instead of unduly concentrating them.

Senator SCHURZ made a very good speech against inflation, yesterday, in which the elementary truths of finance were illustrated with great felicity and force. But though the Senator's statements of the evils to be apprehended from an increase of the currency partook of the nature of truisms, he evidently spoke above the heads of several of his auditors. Senator MORTON's idea that what is financial truth on one side of the Atlantic may be financial fallacy on the other, is one of those prevalent delusions on the subject which would be amusing were they not so very mischievous. Let anybody who wants to answer such arguments as those used by Senator SCHURZ, yesterday, fairly meet his inquiry, How is any State which now complains of a want of currency to get more unless by purchasing it, *i. e.*, by exchanging commodities for it? Suppose the Senate should, as Mr. MORTON suggests, agree to recommend such "reforms" in the national banking system as would compel the banks to keep their reserves at home instead of sending them to New-York, how is that to mend matters? The money would only be lent, as it is now, on what the banks are pleased to consider good security, and at remunerative rates of interest. Further, so long as it is of the nature of a reserve, liable to be drawn upon at short notice, it would be placed only where it could be promptly called in again. North Carolina, or any other agricultural State which complains of a want of currency, can remedy that want by increased industry, and therefore increased productiveness. Wealth is created by labor, not by the bank-note printer.

"THE RESERVE."

We have frequently had occasion to point out the evils which result from the maintenance of an issue of irredeemable Government notes, with the character of legal tender. The worst of these evils flow from the uncertainty which attends such a system. The country constantly varies its demand for currency. It needs far more at certain seasons than at others. But our paper currency is either inflexible, or else its volume is increased or diminished arbitrarily. In either case, the legitimate business of the country suffers. If the business changes and the currency does not, or if the currency changes when the business does not, or if business changes in one direction and the currency in an opposite one, the results are inconvenience, embarrassment, and loss. All these forms of conflict between the actual interests of the country and the currency issued by the Government are possible under our present system; all of them have, in fact, taken place within a few years; and when either one of them occurs we have no remedy. We are isolated. By our necessities we felt ourselves driven to abandon the currency of the world, and by our choice we have refrained from returning to it. We have shut ourselves out from the operation of those vast agencies of trade which include other commercial countries in their scope, and which insure comparative steadiness from their very magnitude. We can neither draw on the stock of other lands, nor invite other lands to draw on us, whatever occasion may arise for either process. We are confined within our own borders, with one form of currency as the basis of all our business, and that basis one the relation of which to the business itself fluctuates beyond all hope of prevision or calculation. Such a condition of things makes safe business very difficult, and sometimes impossible.

Not content with the embarrassments flowing inevitably from our paper money, and from the uncertainty attending the demand for it, we have allowed to grow up a still more fruitful source of difficulty. We have quietly submitted to a claim on the part of the Treasury Department, resting on a very dubious interpretation of somewhat obscure laws, to change the volume of the legal-tender currency to the extent of forty-four millions of dollars. That amount, once withdrawn, and now again partly issued, is regarded by the Secretary of the Treasury as a "reserve" from which to meet what he may believe to be the necessities of the department. The mere issue of this amount would increase the currency beyond its accepted limit of a year since by about one-eighth, and the tendency of this increase would be to advance prices in that proportion. Its recall would tend to cause a shrinkage of values to a like extent. Any one at all familiar with business can see how injurious is the mere possibility of occurrences of this kind. But the effect of an issue or recall of the "reserve" is by no means confined to this simple tendency to advance or reduce prices. Under our present banking system, a certain proportion of greenbacks must be kept as a reserve for loans and deposits in the national banks, and every dollar issued or withdrawn from the legal tenders tends to expand or contract credits. And we have allowed the power which produces these great and indefinite changes to be exercised in the discretion of one officer, uncontrolled by any provision of law, and absolutely irresponsible for the use he may make of it. We do not care to characterize such an incident in the management of our affairs. It is certain that if it had taken place under any other form of government, we should be pointing to it as an instance of arbitrary and irresponsible power such as no free people ought to submit to.

We wish that members of Congress could understand the opinions of those in this community who are best qualified to form an opinion on this state of things, and who feel its effects. We are sure that they would not hesitate to take up the question and settle it at once. Our own opinion is very decided that the limit of the legal tenders should be the lowest point that they have ever reached, and that the Secretary of the Treasury should be required to reduce them to that limit, and not again under any pretext to exceed it. This is the only thorough way of dealing with the question. But anything is better than the dangerous uncertainty that now hangs over us.

And beyond the immediate effect on business, we beg Congress to consider the enormous mistake it is committing in allowing such a great power to be exercised under disputed authorization of law by an administrative officer. During the rebellion it was questioned whether Congress had power to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes, even to aid in suppressing an attempt on the national Union. What can be the excuse now for allowing a Secretary of the Treasury to employ the same power at his discretion? If it belong anywhere, it is with the Legislature. It cannot be with an agent, and he by no means one of extended discretionary powers in other directions. We watch the Secretary of the Treasury very closely when he has small amounts to expend. He cannot purchase postage stamps without a check on his operations. But we have for years allowed him an autocratic control over our currency. No man, however pure and wise, is fitted for such a trust. No man under a free Government ought to have it imposed upon him.

POSTAL REFORM.

Most of the session of yesterday was spent by the House in considering the bill which practically restores the franking privilege, and we are glad to notice that the arguments against the bill were presented with great force by several of the participants in the discussion. But there were indications that there is a strong feeling in favor of the bill, and it is, therefore, necessary to again warn the members that by passing it they will violate pledges solemnly given by the last Congress. Least of all can the Republicans afford to vote for the bill, for they are pledged by the action of their last National Convention to the permanent abolition of the franking privilege. They are committed against it to even a greater extent, for that convention declared in favor of a reduction in the rates of postage, and the promise given in this respect certainly cannot be redeemed by loading down the mails with free matter.

If the debate on the bill thus far is any indication of the sentiment of the leading members, we may fairly hope that it will be killed whenever the House can get a vote upon it. Yesterday it received severe treatment at the hands of Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, and Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey. The first-named gentleman called especial attention to the great expense which the free distribution of public documents places upon the country. Aside from the cost of carriage, which, of course, must be large, it was shown that among the results of the franking privilege were the expenditure of $100,000 for the House folding-room, and $700,000 for printing these documents for distribution. There is reason to believe that in all ways this privilege costs the people much over $1,000,000 per annum. It cannot be shown that any proper equivalent has been or can be obtained for this outlay. Mr. PHELPS was particularly happy on this point, when he called the bill a proposition to throw so much money into the "rag-bags and barber shops of the nation," for it is well known that to such uses do most of the public documents come at last. The same gentleman epitomized the whole argument against the bill when he said that franking was "a privilege to one and an injustice to the many." This statement cannot be denied, and, in our judgment, it should induce the House to reject the bill.

But there are members who are still anxious to display their poverty in the mails, and they are not backward in supporting the bill which will enable them to do so. All of them have the plausible excuse that the people demand the free distribution of documents in order that they may be informed of public affairs. Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, was especially emphatic on this point, and declared that his constituents are clamoring for documents. It must be so, since the gentleman declares it to be a fact, but it is a peculiar clamor, designed for his private ear and exclusive benefit. Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, being gifted with the patent eyes which Mr. Sam Weller desired, saw behind the rejection of this bill the abolition of the Agricultural Bureau, and the destruction of what he called "the great and inflexible industry of the nation," meaning, we presume, agriculture. He was also pleased to designate the proposition that the Government shall sell these documents at cost as establishing a national "book agency of the Cheap John kind." The support of the bill resting upon such arguments as these is hardly strong enough to be respectable.

But the fact that such a bill as this is even considered is not creditable to the House. One of the chief needs of the day is a comprehensive postal reform; yet we have the time which should be given to this purpose consumed in efforts to revive one of the most flagrant abuses which ever existed in the nation, and which, being revived, would render any reform whatever in postal administration utterly impossible. While Congressmen insist on lumbering the mails with their speeches and public documents sent free, they cannot object to all sorts of articles being transported at letter rates, and the mails are thus made, in fact, bags for express goods, carried at an enormous expense to the Government. Let the mails be confined to letters and newspapers exclusively, for the carriage of which they are alone intended, and it will soon be found that our postal service will become self-supporting. As we have before remarked, the deficiency for the current year is estimated at $7,000,000, and it is sure to be much larger in future years, unless measures are now adopted to put an end to the unnecessary expense to which the service is subjected. It was stated in the debate yesterday that the franking privilege adds nothing to the expense of the service—which is to say that many tons of matter can be handled several times and transported long distances without cost. To state this proposition is enough to show its absurdity. We hope the members will pay no attention to such specious pleas, but at once reject the bill before them, in order that the way may be opened for a substantial reform in our postal service.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

It seems probable that the Ashantee war will not be the most serious of the many blunders that lie on the shoulders of Mr. GLADSTONE's Administration. No English Ministry ever suffered so complete a fall from the extreme of power to the lowest depths of ruin. The facts relating to the present famine in Bengal have been greatly, we might say grossly, exaggerated by prejudiced writers. It is not true that thirty-six millions of people are dying, nor that the Government has done nothing whatever to aid the distress. Neither is it true that there are no means of transport into the stricken districts. All the pictures which have been drawn from contrary statements are therefore equally devoid of foundation. But that there is a famine of enormous dimensions threatened, and that the distress has already begun, are facts that cannot be disputed; and it is also true that the most energetic measures will be necessary to prevent a very widespread suffering. The case is, in fact, so serious that it needs no exaggeration to place a most alarming and terrible condition of the people of Bengal before the rest of the world.

The entire population of that part of India, which it was at first thought would be liable to suffer, is not thirty-six but twenty-six millions. Some districts are, however, placed out of reach of danger, so that without knowing accurately what the number of people in those districts is, we may justly assume that the above number is considerably diminished. In other parts there is already much privation, but at present no deaths from want of food have been reported. Relief committees have been formed in the principal localities. New works to the amount of $1,309,000 have been begun. A hundred thousand fresh laborers have been set to work. Rice is being moved into the famine districts by the Governments at the rate of fifteen hundred tons daily. The means of transport are being rapidly increased and improved. Subscriptions are being raised in the principal Indian cities, the first call at Calcutta having been responded to to the extent of $75,000 in a couple of days, and money is pouring into the treasuries of the various committees that have been appointed in England even more rapidly. It is, therefore, a calumny to declare that nothing has been done, and that the British Government is indifferent to those of its subjects who chance to have a dark skin.

But it is another thing to say that the Government of India has done all that might have been done to avert the calamity. Valuable time has been lost. Four months ago the evil that has now come was prognosticated, not as a bare probability, but as a contingency that seemed inevitable. The Indian Government considered, and in due course decided, what should be done in the event of those forebodings being realized. And it has acted upon that decision. The people of England, and especially the citizens of London, offered money, and requested that subscription lists should be opened there, and so take time by the forelock. But they were checked, and at the same time the Indian Government was told to be cautious in not committing itself to any expenditure which would certainly affect the Indian budget, and might possibly not be necessary in case the alarm should prove false. And the person who thus placed a drag upon the purposes of the people as well as upon the policy of Lord NORTHBROOK was the Duke of ARGYLL—Mr. GLADSTONE's Minister for India. Up to the present time, if there be any serious point arising from a blundering policy, the responsibility must, largely—nay, almost wholly—rest upon that one man; and certainly upon the Gladstone Government. The people of England are not responsible; the Parliament is not responsible, and even the Indian authorities are not primarily responsible, since they are acting generally under the Minister at London. The Duke of ARGYLL had it in his power to make the preparations for this famine as complete two months ago as they are now. And there can be no doubt that that it ought to have been done. But whether through a false parsimony, or an inability to realize the magnitude of the occasion, the necessary steps were not taken. But what neither the Duke of ARGYLL nor Mr. GLADSTONE could see, the people saw, and a thrill of relief seems to have passed over them at the knowledge that the Marquis of SALISBURY now fills the place in which Mr. GLADSTONE's Indian Minister wrought his failure. The Marquis is a man of large grasp of mind, with a deep knowledge of Indian affairs, and the necessary courage to deal with the difficulty as it ought to be dealt with. There is probably not another statesman in whom the British nation would be justified in feeling as much confidence in the management of such a crisis.

Mr. DISRAELI has taken the first opportunity to be very outspoken upon this subject. He has faith in the Viceroy, but he regrets the policy that has been pursued; and there need be no doubt that he will alter it. The delay that has been allowed by the Duke of ARGYLL is looked upon as one of the worst features in the policy of the late Government, and one which was the most imminent of danger. If that danger can be averted by the energy of the present Administration it will be a great source of power and of increasing popular confidence, while it will also save Mr. GLADSTONE's Government from one of the most serious blots of a mistaken policy.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

In the large and respectable meeting held on Monday to hear the report of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the Chairman of the Bureau of Charities, the words which were listened to the most intently and applauded the most warmly, were the earnest remarks of Rev. Dr. HALL, warning our citizens against the gulf of pauperism into which this City was fast drifting. "A condition of things," said this most wise counselor, "perilous to the property, order, and morality of our City." It was evident throughout his brief but eloquent address, that he labored under the consciousness of facts which he did not care fully to disclose; perhaps fearing to check the generous charity of our citizens, or, perhaps, dreading being served with the well-known "Bennett soup," if he dwelt on the evils of indiscriminate alms-giving. He offered, however, to furnish the most weighty facts to gentlemen in private, showing the present drift toward pauperism, and stated as within his careful and accurate knowledge, that *over twenty thousand* able-bodied impostors and vagabonds were at present feeding on public alms in the City; and that within his information, the laborers from the interior counties of the State, where they could get fair wages, had left the farmers stripped of help, in order to come into the City to enjoy its free charities.

The present condition of the City is indeed, as Dr. HALL says, painful and appalling. A great concourse of laborers and poor have poured in from hundreds of miles around to enjoy the generous alms of the people. Vast numbers of able-bodied mechanics are partaking of public charity, though they belong to trades which pay high wages, and could get plenty of work if they would accept a lower scale of prices. The people of the poorest wards are becoming accustomed to be supported at public expense, and poor men and women are not found as ready to work for their living as they once were. Besides these evils, a vast deal of silent and unknown misery exists in the tenement-houses, for which soup-kitchens and public charities are no remedy. A kind of dead-lock of work has set in among the industrial classes; money does not circulate among the laborers, and trade has scarcely yet opened among them. On one side are the employers wishing to give work again, but unable on account of the high prices demanded by labor. On the other side is the great laboring class refusing to submit to the new scale of prices, and supported by its own savings and public charity. On one side, again, is a public eager to relieve, but too impulsive in its benevolence in giving food where work ought to be given; and on the other side is the poor class, gradually becoming accustomed to being fed by public alms. Thus far, no daylight appears through this dark shadow of pauperism and wretchedness.

The light, however, will come, and, as is appropriate, with the coming Spring. In two weeks from this time, a new and immense demand for labor will begin from the agricultural districts. By the middle of May not an able-bodied man or woman in the whole City need be in want if they could be removed to some portion of our farming region.

A circulation of labor will begin with the Spring. The best charity which could be done for our City would be for some generous millionaire to open during the coming Spring a free "Labor Exchange." Thirty thousand dollars put into such an institution, forming the machinery by which the demand and supply of labor could be connected, would not only relieve the poor temporarily, but it would place them where they would be self-supporting, and producers of wealth for the country. It is a shame in a land with boundless fields to sow for which labor cannot be procured, that able-bodied men, willing to work, should require to be fed at public expense. Moreover, there is, through all the rural districts, a considerable demand for mechanical labor, and the question of prices does not come in to check the revival of business as it does in this City. The great difficulty always has been in this City to form this link of connection between unemployed labor here and the immense demand from the rural districts.

With respect to newly-arrived emigrants, this connection has been well formed by the Commissioners of Emigration and their Labor Exchange at Castle Garden. This, however, does not reach the poor who have been residents here over five years. The Commissioners of Charities also attempted once a similar experiment, but it has degenerated, probably owing to want of funds and organization, into a mere intelligence office for the City and its suburbs.

The success of the Children's Aid Society in transporting homeless children and destitute families to the West shows what might be done by an organization for the honest and industrious poor of mature years. Will not some of our wealthy and benevolent citizens consider the idea of opening a Free Labor Exchange, with the requisite agents and means for connecting the demand and supply of unemployed labor? No other charity could accomplish half so much permanent benefit.

JUSTICE TO A CLERK.

Stung by popular comment on the crude tariff legislation of 1872 respecting fruit-plants, the members of the committees of the last Congress, so largely responsible for this and all other recent defective tariff statutes, strike wildly out for a vicarious victim. Mr. KELLEY declared from his place in the House that the official roll had been "tampered with" in the State Department, thus inflicting an injury on an innocent clerk in that department, who has the rolls in charge, which Mr. KELLEY will probably never appreciate. Mr. SHERMAN, in the Senate, referred to the subject on Friday, and said he was glad to know *that* body was not to blame, but he failed to declare where the fault did lie. And thus the matter stood till our Washington correspondence of Saturday gave a clear history of the dispute, from which it is seen that the proposition of Mr. KELLEY's committee to make green fruit free was at the last moment struck out by the House. The Finance Committee of the Senate made no amendments respecting either fruit or plants; but, when the bill was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment, the first draft of which referred only to plants, but "fruit" was afterward inserted therein before "plants." Our correspondent explains:

> "The manuscript amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL, on file in the Secretary of the Senate's office, reads as follows: 'Insert on page 25, section 5, after line 293, fruit-plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.' The word 'fruit' was interlined, indicating that it was inserted as an afterthought.
>
> In engrossing the amendments of the Senate from the rough file copy for transmission to the House, the Senate Enrolling Clerk engrossed it as follows: 'Fruit, plants tropical and semi-tropical for the purpose of propagation or cultivation,' inserting a comma between 'fruit' and 'plants.'
>
> This mistake is a natural one. The compound word, 'fruit-plants,' is unusual, and the word 'fruit' being interlined, unquestionably created the impression that a distinct article was intended thereby.
>
> When the Senate amendments came to the House they were disagreed to in bulk, and the bill and amendments were sent to a committee of conference. The Committee of Conference, not noticing the error of punctuation in the official copy of the Senate amendments, recommended a concurrence in the item referred to, and it was finally adopted in both Houses. The House Enrolling Clerks, whose duty it was to enroll the bill, (it having originated in the House,) enrolled this item *precisely as it came from the Senate*, and concurred in by the House. A reference to the enrolled bill, as it now stands in the State Department, shows the item to be *an exact copy of the item as it came from the Senate Engrossing Clerk*, viz.: 'Fruit, plants,' &c. The authorized official edition of the statutes by LITTLE & BROWN, printed from the enrolled bills in the State Department, gives the item the same, viz.: 'Fruit, plants,' &c."

Thus there has been no tampering anywhere or by anybody.

Mr. SUMNER proposes that all bills or amendments, whether sent from one House to the other, or reported by committees, or moved by individual legislators, shall be printed before finally acted on. That would probably work good results, because the delay of printing would, if it did nothing else, give time for re-examination and reflection. Especially would it be useful in the work of committees of conference, where so many tariff axes are effectively ground, and wherein six men, in the closing hours of a session, practically usurp the legislative authority of the nation.

But even that reform will not reach or remedy the conspicuous evil in tariff legislation, which is the absence of real study and consideration of proposed measures by the whole body of our appointed legislators. This is owing largely to the fact that the tariff is tinkered every session; that there is no effective co-operation therein between the executive and legislative branches of the Government; that changes do not generally grow out of executive appreciation of their necessity, but too often out of the solicitation of selfish interests operating on committeemen; that the changes are not submitted to the House and considered till late in the session, when discussion is inconvenient and impracticable; that then there is too much trafficking and swapping with conflicting interests; that, in the end, the two Houses come to a dead-lock, which six men, on committees of conference, arbitrarily unfasten; and, finally, the adjustment is ratified in practical ignorance of what it is by three-fourths of the voters.

Take this very matter of green fruit. First, Mr. DAWES, by his report, said it should be free; then, at the close of the discussion on the measure in Committee of the Whole, he said, on motion of a member from Florida, that it should not be free. In the Senate the Finance Committee said nothing thereon, but on inspiration of a Senator from Florida, Mr. MORRILL intended to make certain plants free, but the word "fruit" was, at second thought, inserted before plants. Thus the law grew; and, from beginning to end there does not appear in the official record one word of discussion, explanation, or reason why, on the motion of legislators from Florida, there was all this wobbling. If Mr. DAWES and Mr. KELLEY once thought, after careful investigation, that green fruits ought to be free, why did they not, in debate, vindicate their opinions; or if they thought, after conference at the Treasury Department, that they should pay duty, why did they report them free? And if Mr. MORRILL intended only to make free something he called fruit-plants, why did he not describe and explain the new article on which he was legislating?

We have no thought now about the true construction of the clause as it was approved by the President; we only speak for justice to an injured clerk whose reputation, we may suppose, is dear to him, and for greater circumspection in our future tariff legislation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" is to be repeated at the Academy of Music this evening. To-morrow "Gli Ugonotti" will be done in Brooklyn, with Mlle. Torriani (for the first time) in the rôle of *Valentine*, and Signori Campanini, Del Puente and Scolara, and M. Maurel in the parts they have already filled. Mme. Nilsson's rentrée is to be effected on Friday in "Lucia."

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

We once more ask attention to the fact that a benefit performance, by which Miss Phillis Glover and the family of a destitute composer will profit, may be attended at the Union Square Theatre to-day. "The Marble Heart," with Mr. Thorne and Miss Glover, and "The Loan of a Lover" are to make up a programme, in the interpretation of which a strong company of exceptionally good artists are to be concerned.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.

An amateur musical and literary entertainment in aid of the New-York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor is to be given on this evening week at the private residence, No. 537 Fifth avenue, which has been generously placed at the disposal of the performers. Messrs. Martinez, Millard, Pritsch, and De Vay, Misses Smith, Hall, Melville, and Andrews, are to interpret the programme under the direction of Signor Agramonte, and Messrs. G. G. Yvelin and Kendall, Mrs. Yvelin and Miss E. L. Smith, head the committee in charge of the arrangements.

WHY THE ASHANTEE KING SOUGHT PEACE.

In a letter from Sierra Leone published in the London *Times* we read: "There are many curious stories afloat about the King of Ashantee's proceedings now that his territory is being invaded. The following is a fair specimen of them and illustrates well the extreme superstition of the Ashantees, showing by what influences Coffee Calcalli is popularly supposed to be guided and on what counselors he is supposed to rely in the present crisis. Coffee Calcalli, the story goes, recently summoned a great meeting of his Fetish men, and sought their advice as to how he should act toward the English, whether he ought to seek for peace or stake his fortunes on the result of the war. The Fetish men at first declined to give any answer until they had been guaranteed that, no matter what their reply was, their lives should not be forfeited. Having been reassured on this point, they then replied that they saw everything dark except the streets of Coomassie, which ran with blood. Coffee Calcalli was dissatisfied with the vagueness of this reply, and determined to appeal still further to the oracle. He resorted to what he considered a final and conclusive test. Two he goats were selected, one entirely black, the other of a spotless white color, and after due Fetish ceremonies had been performed over the two goats they were set at each other. The white goat easily overcame and killed his opponent. Coffee Calcalli, after this test, was satisfied that he was doomed to defeat at the hands of the white men. He immediately sent the embassy to Sir Garnet Wolseley to seek for peace."

SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.

In India at the present time, remarks the *Bombay Gazette*, there are societies in which native lads encourage the study and representation of Shakespeare, notwithstanding that it might be expected that persons belonging to one of the most conservative of Asiatic races would not have much sympathy with his many-hued depictions of European life. It is known, however, that many a native has, thanks to hard study and discriminating association with English gentlemen, a very fine appreciation of Shakespeare, and as the attainment of this valuable pleasure must involve thought and the cultivation of judgment, the teachers of natives in India do wisely in encouraging their charges to study the great dramatist and endeavor to admire his imagination, wit, and fancy, even though they cannot understand his specifically English descriptions of life and character. We, therefore, learn with pleasure that in the Rajcoomar College, Rajkote, the young native gentlemen are taught to take part in Shakespearean readings. We have been favored with the programme of a reading of *King Richard II.*, which was given there on the 1st of January, much to the delight of the few invited visitors, who, with the college staff and students, formed the audience. The correct recitation of their parts by the two boys who stand first and second in the school list, and who appeared as *Bolingbroke* and *John o' Gaunt*, excited general surprise and admiration.

A CAT STORY.

A very serious affair, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just taken place on Mount Lebanon, caused by some cats. It appears that his Excellency Halet Pasha lately sent a present of cats to the Sultan, and received a snuff-box in return. The Commander in Chief thereupon set his officers to catch any long haired cats they could find in order also to send a similar present to the Sultan. Sufficient cats having been captured, Ressa Bay, the son of his Excellency Izzet Pasha, started for Constantinople with his precious cargo. The snow, however, fell deeply on the mountain, and the wagons conveying the cats could no longer proceed. The cats were then transferred to mules, but the mules also being unable to get through the snow, the cats were intrusted to six men. At about thirty miles from Beyrout, Ressa Bey and his cats met fifty soldiers under the command of Yusaef Agha. The officer saluted Ressa Bey and passed on; but when the cat bearers were at a distance of 150 yards from the soldiers, the latter turned round and deliberately fired on them. The cats were for the moment in great danger, as one bullet passed through a box in which several of them were contained. Fortunately they all escaped untouched, but one of the men was killed on the spot, one died the next day, and three others were dangerously wounded. About 200 cartridge cases which had been used were picked out of the snow on the following day, and the affair is now under investigation. As the cats were not injured, it is improbable that any serious notice will be taken of the *contretemps*, unless to risk the life of a cat intended for the Sultan is considered as heinous an offense as in the days of Howel the Good, A. D. 938, when by a Welsh law, quoted by Pennant, it was enacted that if any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the Prince's granary he was to forfeit a milk ewe, its fleece, and lamb, or as much wheat as, when poured on the cat suspended by its tail, the head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of its tail.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI IN PRISON

It has been already stated that Archbishop Ledochowski while detained in prison at Ostrowo is permitted to provide his own food at his own expense. It is supplied to him, according to European newspapers, by Dean Fabiez, of Ostrowo, and is almost as simple as a hermit's fare. A cup of coffee constitutes his breakfast, a dish of broth and a plate of meat make up his dinner, and a basin of soup serves as supper. The Archbishop is not allowed to receive any visitors, except in the presence of the Prison Inspector, and even with this restriction his visitors' list has hitherto been limited to three persons, namely, Dean Fabiez, Mgr. Prince Radziwill, and another divine. The Archbishop is stated to be calm and resigned, and to devote by far the greater part of his time to prayer. A circular issued by suffragan Bishop, Mgr. Janiczewski, Archbishop Ledochowski's coadjutor, was read in all Roman Catholic churches in the dioceses of Posen and Gnesen on Sunday last, advising the congregations of the heavy blow that had befallen them in the shape of the Archbishop's arrest. The circular also notifies the fact, already known, that during the prelate's absence the two senior canons will exercise his functions in his name.

A BOSTON MERCHANT'S "MISTAKE."

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* says a queer mistake was recently made by a Boston wholesale merchant. Before the schooner A. Hayford left Boston the agent wrote to the Captain to deposit $500 of the vessel's money with the merchant referred to. When the schooner was two weeks out of time and supposed to be lost, the agent wrote to the merchant who replied that he had received no such money. But when the schooner got in the Captain had the [illegible]

FRANCE.

A FESTIVE CAPITAL—IMPORTANT TRIALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

The week just past was unusually productive in topics of society gossip, and rich in the themes usually sought by the journalistic chroniclers of the day. Abundant material lies at my hand for a long and amusing paper of this sort, but for a limited letter my great difficulty is an *embarras de richesse*. Paris is once more becoming gay. The fêtes at the Elysée, given by the Marshal President, and the grand ball given at the Luxembourg by M. Ferdinand Duval, seem to have set the ball in motion and started a round of parties and receptions which are not confined to the official world. *On danse* is once more seen in the corner of the invitation cards. M. le Ministre De l'Interieur gives a large official reception at the Palace of the Interior, and M. le Duc De Broglie gives a private party at his own hotel. The Minister of Justice had a famous reception in the place Vendome, at which three thousand of Tortoni's best ices were eaten, and the Minister of War follows the example of his colleagues and gives a fête remarkable for its brilliant coloring, owing to the predominance of uniforms and decorations. The members of high society follow suit, and the entire week was marked by a round of gay and happy social gatherings, and by a series of dinners which did credit to the gastronomic science of the age. An abundance of parties each more lively, souvenirs and reminiscences enliven conversation, and the mishaps of one's friends at the Elysée ball furnishes no end of amusement for hours at a time. Indeed, the President's soirée was one to be remembered. Scores of people did not get in at all, although en *regle* in every respect, and many more found their carriages stopped at 1 o'clock in the morning by the carriages of those who were retiring. A grave Judge of my acquaintance remained in his carriage with his wife and daughter from 10 o'clock until nearly 2, and then turned back without having crossed the portals of the palace. Ladies had their dresses torn from their backs, and the floor was covered with bits of silk and lace and muslin, until, according to the exaggerated expression of the saloons, the floor was literally carpeted with them. The difficulty was that near three thousand persons more than the palace would hold received cards of invitation. The major domo counted upon the usual percentage of abstentions, but not a person stayed away and not an accident occurred to cause the loss of a single invitation. There were, in round numbers, about eight thousand persons in Paris who must be admitted, in principle, to every fête of this kind. But ordinarily speaking, about two thousand of this number are either absent for the moment or prevented from appearing. The six thousand remaining fill the palaces like the Tuileries, but nothing like this number could manage to crowd into the smaller Elysée. The private receptions of the week have been charming. The art of dining has been brought to perfection in Paris, and some day I must speak more at length of this interesting subject, and give a few *menus* within the reach of moderate means. Here the dinner comes from without. Except in the case of persons having an income of fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year no one pretends to keep up the old establishments which existed in the days when servants were good and cheap. Now you go to a restaurateur and order a dinner for a certain hour, for a certain number of guests, and at so much per head. Everything is prepared with military precision; you have no trouble in arranging the table, and the experienced contractor will brusquely order you out of your own dining-room if you try to interfere with his servants, whom he brings for the occasion, together with silver, table-linen, flowers, and extra chairs, if needed. Having a reputation to maintain, these special artists have everything in perfect order, and nothing is forgotten or out of place. Meantime, the master and mistress, freed from all care and assured of perfect success, are left to the entertainment of their guests.

THE GHIKA-SOUTZO DUEL.

The Ghika-Soutzo duel, of which I wrote some time ago, has had a curious and salutary termination. Soutzo escaped to Belgium, but by the advice of his friends came to France and placed himself at the disposition of justice. He certainly would have followed the prudent course of Melvil-Bloncourt, the Deputy from Guadaloupe, if he could have foreseen the result of his trial. Unfortunately, he was summoned before a country jury and brought up before a country Judge. The Tribunal of Melun has no sympathy with the practice of dueling, and M. Try, the President of the court, treated Soutzo like an ordinary assassin. He went into the details of his life, brought out the story of his quarrel with a cousin in the theatre at Athens; the whole story of his separation from his wife, and his attempt to steal his child from her when she refused to live with him. One of the Ghikas was Prefect of Police at Bucharest at this time, and when Mme. Soutzo heard of what had happened she applied to Nicholas Ghika, and the Police were put upon the track. Soutzo was stopped at the frontier of Bessarabia. The infant was taken from him and returned to the mother, while he was allowed to go on to Athens, where he was Professor of Fortifications in the university. For this M. Try persisted in treating Soutzo as a thief. He accused him of cowardice in leaving France at the outbreak of the war, and nothing could be more cowardly, he said, than the prisoner's conduct at the time of the duel. "Soutzo," said, "I have here the proof that you sent this poor boy, almost an infant, into a duel with youself, a man of mature age, knowing that he was unskilled in arms, while you were a good shot, and you went upon the ground with the intention of shooting him. Nothing better could be expected from a man of your antecedents, perhaps—a man who could steal a child—" Soutzo replied that it was his own child, but M. Try was bent upon treating him rudely, and again called him *voleur*. "And when you had assassinated this boy, called a girl by his comrades on account of his youth and effeminacy, you ran away from him in the most dastardly manner. Soutzo," said M. Try, raising his hand impressively, "where then do you place the human heart in your country?" Such treatment as this could not fail to have an effect upon a country jury, and before the President had concluded he had raised such a feeling of hatred that every member of the intelligent twelve looked ready to strangle the prisoner. The public prosecutor, who generally does the heavy abuse, was distanced in this case by the Judge, as far as Mr. Hawkins is by the Lord Chief Justice in the Tichborne case. The jury returned a negative verdict upon the charge of homicide, but an affirmative one upon the charge of intentional wounding, and Soutzo was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. His seconds, MM. Nicolaidy and Mavromichalis, to three years each, (M. Try abused them for not having stopped the duel, both being men of mature age,) and the two young men who acted for Ghika, Costazzi, and Gregory Ghika, to two years each. This is the severest sentence for dueling rendered in France during the present century. There have been one or two condemnations which may be compared with it, but in each case there were extraneous circumstances, which made the cases look like assassination. One fired before the word. The parties appealed, and, as the court exceeded the penal limits in his interrogatory, and brought up irrelevant matters for the purpose of influencing the jury, it is thought that the judgment may be broken. If the affair can be brought before a Parisian jury they will escape with a few months' imprisonment. But if M. Dufaure were now Garde des Sceaux, the judgment would stand, on account of the salutary influence it will have. At such a risk no one would serve as a second in a duel, and one of the necessary consequences of such a state of things is a series of attacks upon Paul de Cassagnac, when he is no longer to be feared. Having mentioned the name of this gentleman, I must again refer to a prevailing error regarding his character. For several years he has been represented as a bravado, if not a desperado. In reality he is one of the mildest-mannered men in existence and very agreeable in society. He has never sent a challenge since his third or fourth duel, and all the rest up to his seventeenth have been forced upon him. When attacked he replies in terms which very nearly equal those employed by Louis Veuillot, who never fights; and, if his opponents take offense, he is ready to "argue" on another ground. But he never fails to say that he prefers to fight the battle out with the pen, being able to throw dirt as thick and fast as any one. But, like most men who are really confident of their strength de Cassagnac is very amiable in social intercourse.

ANOTHER PRETENDER.

The suit of the "Duc De Normandie," son of Louis XVII., or of the Dauphin, who is reported to have died in the Temple, is still before the tribunal, and Jules Favre continues his plea on Friday. If published in book form his speech would make a curious supplement to that about Rev. Eleazur Williams. The old phrase, which became a slang term, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" will be recalled to the early readers of *Putnam's Magazine* by this case. Nothing could be more romantic than the history of this man Naundorff, the Breda watchmaker, as told by M. Jules Favre, and supported by documents which are really startling. Although the Police of France, Holland, and Prussia were engaged in tracing the man, nothing could be found against him, and whenever he was put in prison he succeeded in captivating his guards. The Comte De Chambord does not appear even by proxy. The reputed "Dauphin" died in 1845, and the suit is continued by his son, calling himself Charles Louis, Duke of Normandy, and by his sister Amelia, both having the Bourbon face, the latter resembling Marie Antoinette as strongly as the former does Louis XVI. M. Jules Favre always speaks of his client as "the Prince," and says that he has procured the means of proving that that *acte de décès* of the Dauphin, drawn up in the Temple, is a forgery. He also claims to have evidence that another child was substituted for Louis XVII., and although this would not prove the identity of Naundorff, it would be greatly in his favor. A rumor of a change of persons, and of the substitution of a dumb boy, has always been current in France, even as early as 1800, before there was any idea of a pretendant.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Monday night throughout the Atlantic States and lower lake region; it has risen, but is now falling, in the Southern States. The temperature has fallen remarkably throughout the Atlantic States. North-easterly winds, with cloud and rain, prevail in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, and with cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather in the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio and Missouri Valleys. North-west winds are reported from the upper lakes, with clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, in the Southern States, continued north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, winds backing to northerly, with cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-east winds, cloud, and rain.

For New-England, north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, followed by north-east winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, north and east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light snow or rain.

For the North-west and upper-lake region, falling barometer, higher temperature, south-west and north-east winds, followed by cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Norfolk, Cape Henry, Wilmington, and Cape May.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M......	3°	40°	3:30 P. M..	14°	35°
6 A. M., below......	2°	35°	6 P. M.....	16°	33°
9 A. M......	2°	34°	9 P. M.....	16°	32°
12 M........	6°	35°	12 P. M.....	16°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.................. 34¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 9⅛°

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

TUNNELING THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRISON—A REMARKABLE FEAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 24.—Last night Thomas Mira and Jonathan Rushon, two convicts confined in Montgomery County Jail, at Norristown, effected their escape in a remarkable manner. The cell in which they were confined is situated in the left corridor of the prison. In one place the floor boards did not reach all the way across the apartment, but were spliced out with shorter pieces. The boards, however, were securely nailed and seemed as strong at this place as any other. The prisoners chose this spot for their operations. The short pieces were taken up in such a manner that they could be replaced again, and thus they could be able to work every night without causing any suspicion, or their plot being discovered. The hole through the boards was not more than ten inches by fourteen. By cutting through a stone arch the fugitives reached a dark cell immediately under their apartment. From here they dug a tunnel under the main foundation wall of the building. Being still about fourteen feet from the surface of the earth, they were compelled to dig a passage upward. In doing this they kept close to the wall, so as not to lose their course. After this long and tiresome passage had been completed they gained the prison yard, and the wall had to be scaled. This was done by placing a box and a large plank in one of the right-hand angles of the inclosure, and by this means they reached the top. They then jumped off on the other side. The prisoners were not missed until the overseer came to their cell with their breakfast. As yet no tidings of the fugitives have been heard of. Both prisoners were serving out sentences for larceny. Rushon, though a young man, is an old offender, and is well known to the Criminal Court. Mira was serving out a sentence of six years.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 24.—In the Franklin Savings Fund case to-day, before Judge Cadwallader, a list of 4,754 depositors was read. The above claims amount to $859,000, in addition to which there are other claims of $200,000, which are partially protected by collaterals. An application was granted restraining the sale of five mortgages of $5,000 each, advertised at auction, and to restrain an agent from collecting the rents of nineteen houses, all of which, it is claimed, belong to the fund.

A MISSING MAN DISCOVERED.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—George Play, of this city, who disappeared in New-York fifteen months ago with about $4,500 belonging to a merchant doing business here, and who was supposed to have been murdered, turned up in Montreal, where he has since been living under an assumed name, and with a strange woman. Play's wife and children are still living in this city, and had mourned him as dead.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

PROGRESS OF THE FLEET DRILL.

AWKWARD MOVEMENTS AND PERPLEXED COMMANDERS.

From a Special Correspondent.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE, BAY OF FLORIDA, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

I finished my last report of the "great drill," with the fleet at anchor Saturday night, the 7th. Sunday passed quietly, a day of rest to all. At night, however, the wind arose, blowing from the north, and by 9 o'clock the next morning it had become a regular "norther," with a heavy sea running. The vessels remained at anchor—rolling and pitching very uncomfortably, and some dragging their anchors—until Wednesday morning, when, the wind having abated and the sea gone down, at 9 o'clock, the order was signaled to weigh anchor. The fleet then steamed out under the order, "Head of column, steer north," and the vessels got into their positions after the manner of an "awkward squad," exhibiting their various qualities of speed, and steering in a manner to make every true American proud. But at length the column was fairly straightened out and intervaled, and the successive commands of "Head of column west," "Head of column south," "Head of column east," brought the fleet back to the starting-point after having traversed the four sides of a square. The manœuvre was successful, and I do not believe that any interval was opened to one mile, about 700 feet being the prescribed distrance. Generally the intervals ranged from about ten feet to half a mile. "By the left flank" brought the fleet into line of battle, guiding on the head of the centre division, the Colorado. Then came the orders, "From right of divisions form columns of vessels," "Right oblique," "Left oblique into line," "By right flank," "Heads of divisions right," "Divisions by right flank." This last, repeated twice, and "By the left flank," brought the fleet to anchor at 5 o'clock, in columns of divisions, in reverse order, rear in front. Many of the flank movements were executed with precision by all the divisions; but it was only to the second division that the honor was given of being complimented on the field by the signal "Admirably done," from the flag-ship. Altogether the day's exploits were creditable, and there was no time that any person of ordinary perception could not be certain from her position to what division any vessel belonged.

Thursday, the 12th.—Yesterday's work proved too much for the Wyoming. She had expended so much of her strength in chasing filibusters in these waters that her boilers gave way. She was accordingly excused from the drill, and the Dispatch ordered to fill her place. The weather was fine, and, after the messes and crews had got their beef and vegetables from the supply-boat—which comes out from Key West every second day—the fleet got under way at 10 o'clock, and uncoiled itself into column of vessels, van in front. From "column of vessels" "columns of divisions" were formed, and then, by the "left oblique," the fleet moved into line. This filled the time up to 1 o'clock P. M. Then by the "right flank" the vessels moved into column again, steering north, and by the "right flank," again into line, steering east. Thus far the evolutions were well executed, the speed—about four knots—being a rate that all the vessels could hold, and so keep their positions. The lame ducks could keep up at this rate. But here the trouble began. The formations heretofore had been simple, and at an uniform speed. Now began the more difficult ones in echelon. First, "Echelon of divisions from left of fleet," "Echelon of vessels," "Echelon of vessels from left of divisions," and "Double Echelon inverted." Speed, skill in managing a vessel, and a knowledge of the system of tactics were all requisite here, and a little of all was lacking. But, chiefly the difficulty was in the vessels; most of them wanting the steam-power to put them in motion, and when in motion, wanting the same power to stop them. However, the fleet was manœuvred under these formations, by the right and left flank, several times, alternately; and finally it lost all form, and it came to anchor at the rendezvous at 5 o'clock. Here the Pinta had arrived with the mail from Key West, and soon the vexed commanders and married officers forgot all in the kind and loving words from home.

Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the fleet stood westward from the anchorage, in double echelon, and when in that form, at 10:15, the flag-ship signaled "General quarters"—which, it may be explained, means prepare for battle. Instantly the beat was made on all the ships, the officers girded on their arms, the crews hurried to their stations at the great guns, the fires and lights were put out, the magazines opened, the guns cast loose and loaded, and all await the order to fire. Soon it comes, and then 110 of these war-dogs belch forth their rage. Then the crew, armed with cutlass, pike, and musket, rush to the sides of the ship to repel imaginary boarders, and in turn prepare to board the enemy. Now the fire-alarm is sounded—the ship is supposed to be on fire from the enemy's shot. The men are instantly at their appointed stations—some to batten down the hatches, some aloft in the rigging with buckets, some to cocks in the side of the vessel by which the magazine can be flooded, and others to the pumps. Here the "retreat" is sounded and silence is restored. The ships get under way and go on with the drill, still in double echelon, inverted, the wings formed on the centre, which remains in line. Twice moved by the right flank this was changed to double echelon direct, within the secure embrace of which the flag-ship took position and the fleet steamed on to the rendezvous, where it came to anchor, at half distance, at 3:20, to remain until Monday. This half distance put the vessels in very close proximity, not leaving them room to swing clear if by chance the wind should rise and they should swing in opposite directions. But no accident resulted. Saturday morning the Wachusett was ordered in for coal, and others will need a new supply before many more days. The Congress went in Friday night. Of the future we know nothing, but it is understood now that the fleet will remain here until March 3, when it will go to Key West to finish up the programme with torpedo practice and landing in boats, for eight or ten days, and then disperse, the four frigates taking Havana en route.

THE DRILL CONTINUED.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE WEEK'S TRAINING.

From a Special Correspondent.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE, NEAR KEY WEST, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1874.

"Sunday is a day of rest—let the men have their bags," was signaled in answer to some question of business from the flag-ship to the Brooklyn on Sunday morning, soon after she had dropped her anchor in the rear of our line. It is possible that this announcement of the character of the day was news to Capt. Truxton, who had not found Sunday to be a day of much rest while his ship was fitting out at Boston. Sunday is also, in the navy, called "First Lieutenants' day," and devoted by those officers to visiting and going ashore if in port. This Sunday, however, so calm and so beautiful, saw representatives of every grade, from the Chief of Staff to "Jack of the Dust," on the social errand. The Admiral did not move from his ship, and consequently the day was one of rest to the marines. One of the first orders issued by him after assuming command of this fleet was: "Whenever the vessel or boat flying the Admiral's flag passes another, the marine guard will be paraded and the usual salute given." The duties of the marines on shipboard are light, and they can as well as not do this little service of homage, but on Sunday they should have a day of rest. At about 10 o'clock at night the beauty and utility of the "Coston signal lights" was illustrated by the flag-ship, in an order to the fleet to "Scrub hammocks to-morrow morning." The display of rockets and red, white, and green lights was beautiful.

On Monday morning the Wachusett went off again for coal, and until she returns the fleet will lack one of its chief ornaments. The Brooklyn took her place in the Second Division next the Colorado, and the Wyoming, having repaired the leak in her boilers, also came into the second, in place of the Dispatch. By 9 o'clock the fleet was under way in "columns of vessels, abreast by divisions, natural order," and steering west, guiding by the Congress, head of first division, close order. There was some difficulty in understanding the "close order" command by some of the commanders, and the formation was delayed; but eventually all came into position, and the fleet moved on at three knots in majestic array, with the flagship on the left of the centre division. This evolution filled the time until 11:15, when the formation of "column of twos" began, and which became an accomplished fact by 12 M. The fleet was then forwarded into line by the left oblique; then by the "left flank" into "column of vessels," which was badly "humped" by some of the vessels flying the line, in order to avoid running into their file leaders. By fleet, by the "left flank," the vessels were brought into "line of battle," fronting and steering east toward the anchorage, when began a series of movements in echelon. First formation was double echelon from centre division by the fleet; then the wing divisions were put in double echelon, the centre holding its formation unchanged—this last executed with admirable disorder. As far as appearance is concerned, some formations can be made more successfully than others. However, out of this chaos, the command, "From left of divisions form columns of vessels," brought the fleet into a form which it is always successful in perfecting, and in which it anchored at 4 o'clock, letting drop anchors and lowering topgallant yards and masts at the same instant. So ended the drill for that day. Tuesday morning, before 8 o'clock, the topgallant-masts and yards were sent up. At 9 o'clock the order to get under way was immediately followed by the one to form "Columns of vessels abreast, by divisions, on the van division; steer west, guide by the centre—close order." This was all executed in fine style, the vessels moving with a precision which showed that good was resulting from the work. In this formation the fleet was moved by the "right flank" and by the "left flank," and then formed in "column on the centre division. "By the right flank" brought it into line of battle, in close order, guiding on the Brooklyn. "From the centre of fleet form double columns" was executed brilliantly, and the fleet dashed on under good speed for some time, as if the Commander in Chief was loth to spoil so grand a thing. But there must be an end, and the change was made by "forward into line." The line then moved by the "right" and then by the "left flank," then by "heads of divisions right" into columns, and started to anchorage and came to at 4:30.

THE NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

The National Columbarian Society, which has for its object the encouragement of the breeding and improvement of pigeons, opened its first annual exhibition yesterday in Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third street. The collection on view consists of some 350 entries of different varieties of home and imported birds, and about fifty additional entries are daily expected from England and Scotland, the premiums of the society being "open to the competition of the world." These prizes consist of one silver pitcher, valued at $79, for the best yellow pied pouter hen raised in 1873; one silver medal for best pair of same species, and several other premiums in sums of money from $50 downward. Among the varieties represented are some very curious and beautiful specimens, from the majestic little fan-tail and inflated pouter to the unpretentious toy-pigeon. Then there are priests and nuns, bald-heads and beards, barbs, carriers, turbits, Jacobins, spots, runts, magpies, and other varieties too numerous to mention. A pair of magnificent Spanish runts, the largest species, inhabit a large cage at the stage end of the hall, and occupy their time in the fulfilling of parental obligations to a numerous family of younglings, who seem to have a total aversion to the brightness of day-light or gas-light, by remaining perpetually incased in a small deal box. The next cage contains a Java pigeon—a sombre-coated and meditating little bird. Several of the cages are occupied by different varieties of tumblers, prominent among which are the short-faced almond tumblers, so called from the resemblance of the color of their coating of mixed yellow, white, and black to the almond nut. The chief peculiarity of these birds lies in the formation of the forehead, which is almost totally unlike that of a bird, and more resembling that of a man for its broadness and height, not receding but jutting straight up from the eyes. This variety are from imported stock, and are valued at $175 a pair, and the breed is so pure that they can be bred to any extent without injury to the species. The other tumblers on exhibition are classed as short-faced mottled tumblers, short-faced pied tumblers, and short-faced tumblers. The Jacobins are handsome little birds, and seem very proud of their "Elizabethian frills," a circle of erect feathers extending around the neck. These are of various colors, the red being the most valued. But the most valuable species are the yellow pied pouters, a superior specimen of which is priced at from $300 to $500 a pair, which latter sum is known to have been offered and refused for a pair. They are particularly noticeable for their large, inflated breasts and beautifully-tinted coating. Taken as a whole, the collection is undoubtedly the finest ever exhibited in this country, where the breeding of pigeons is not by any means marked with that spirit manifested by English, Irish, and Scotch breeders. The exhibition, which is well worth a visit, will remain open until Friday. The following is the list of prizes awarded last night:

The first prize, $50, for the best yellow-pied pouter hen was taken by John Yewdall, Philadelphia, Penn.

First prize (silver medal and $10) for the best pair yellow-pied pouters, Andrew Scheld, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First prize (silver medal) for best pair red-pied pouters, H. Colell, Brooklyn.

First prize for best pair blue-pied pouters, John Yewdall.

First prize for best pair black-pied pouters, H. Colell.

First prize for best pair white pouters, John Yewdall.

First prize and special $25 for best red-pied pouter cock, Andrew Scheld.

First prize for yellow-pied pouter cock, A. Scheld. Second, H. Colell.

First prize for yellow-pied pouter hen, J. Yewdall; second prize, Andrew Scheld.

First prize for red-pied pouter cock, H. Colell; second, J. Yewdall.

First prize for red-pied pouter hen, A. Scheld.

First prize for blue-pied pouter cock, J. Yewdall; second, A. Scheld.

First prize for blue-pied pouter hen, A. Scheld; second, J. Yewdall.

First prize for black-pied pouter cock, H. Colell; second, A. Scheld.

First prize for black-pied pouter hen, H. Colell; second, A. Scheld.

First prize for white pouter cock, J. Yewdall; second, A. Scheld.

First prize for white pouter hen, J. Yewdall; second, A. Scheld.

First prize for mealy pouter cock, H. Colell.

First prize, and special $10, for best black carrier cock of 1872, P. C. Biegel, New-York City.

First prize for best black carrier cock of 1873, J. Yewdall.

First prize and special for best dun carrier cock of 1873, P. C. Biegel.

First prize for best black carrier hen, J. Yewdall; second, same.

First prize for best blue carrier cock, P. Schuchman; second, same.

First prize for best blue carrier hen, P. Schuchman; second, same.

First prize for best dun carrier cock, P. C. Biegel; second, H. Colell.

First prize for best dun carrier hen, P. C. Biegel; second, same.

First prize for best pair silver carriers, P. C. Biegel.

TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS.

At the opening of the court at Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, counsel on behalf of Dennis Brady, one of the masked burglars, made application for a postponement of the trial on the ground of non-arrival of witnesses. The District Attorney, in reply, read an affidavit of Detective Lyon, of the Tenth Precinct of this City, stating that the witnesses relied upon by the prisoner were persons of disreputable character, and would not attend, and an intercepted letter to a friend of the prisoner, which corroborated the affidavit, was put in evidence. The court refused the application, and proceeded to impanel a jury, which occupied the whole of the afternoon. The court adjourned until this morning, when it is expected the requisite number of jurors will be obtained.

THE STAUF COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial appointed to investigate the charges against Col. Andrew Stauf, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which was to have met last evening, was postponed, on account of the absence of the Judge Advocate.

MICHIGAN.

ELECTION OF THREE STATE SENATORS AND FIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—Special elections were held to-day for three members of the State Senate and five Representatives. The vote was extremely light in all the districts, and not much interest was manifested on either side. The returns so far as received show the following Senators to have been elected: Loomis Hutchinson, (Republican) in the Eighth District; J. R. Cooper (Independent) in the Ninth District. The Independent candidate in Marquette District, Henry Brown (Democratic) in Niles District, and Leroy Parker, in Flint District, have been elected Representatives.

LEHIGH COAL COMPANY'S ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to day, a resolution approving the lease of the coal lands in Carbon, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties by the Honeybrook Coal Company, and also the contract with the Central Railroad Company to maintain the canals and slack-water navigation owned by the Navigation Company, was approved by a stock vote. A resolution was also passed suggesting that the Directors declare a dividend of four per cent., payable May 1. A board of managers was elected with E. W. Clark as President.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Continued from First Page.

the Twenty-second Ward to hold light the threats of the enemy, to place their faith in God, and go to work with a will. Mrs. Gough closed her remarks with a description of the manner in which the campaign had been commenced in Ohio, and read a copy of the Constitution of the Ladies' Temperance Association of that State. After prayer and singing a vote was taken upon the question whether or not the meetings should be continued, and the result was largely affirmative. One of the ladies said that although her sisters were not organized nor ready to undertake the warfare, yet she hoped that in a few days the organization would be completed. From private intelligence received to-day it is learned that Dr. Dio Lewis will be in New-York on Saturday. He will first stop in this city, and will deliver an address, when it is expected that the war will be begun in earnest.

INDIANA.

THE WORK IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—LADIES PRAYING IN THE COLD IN FRONT OF SALOONS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Women's Temperance Union continue their efforts against the whisky traffic in this city. Fifty women were out this morning, visiting eight saloons, but they only gained admission at two. The others closed their doors, and, notwithstanding the cold, chilling air, the ladies held their devotional exercises in the street in front of each saloon. The cause is undoubtedly gaining ground in public favor, but there have been as yet no concessions made by the saloon-keepers.

KANSAS.

THE LADIES IN MANHATTAN, KAN., AROUSED.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 24.—The temperance movement has reached Kansas. All the saloon keepers here have received an appeal to stop liquor selling, and have been notified that if they do not they will be prayed and sung out of business. The appeal is signed by a committee of ladies.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CONVENTION AT WORCESTER—DIO LEWIS' PROMISES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—A number of local clergymen and temperance men are in convention to-day for prayer and consultation about the new movement against liquor selling. A telegram from Dio Lewis was read. He promises to reach Worcester in four days, to redeem it in thirty days, and Boston in two months.

IN THIS VICINITY.

IN THE CITY.

There is but little of interest to note as yet in the progress of the temperance movement in this City beyond what was published in THE TIMES yesterday morning. Mrs. Van Muel and her lady associates who have volunteered to establish prayer-meetings in the interest of temperance, to distribute temperance tracts, and obtain signatures to pledges, will hardly accomplish any practical results before next week, unless it be to secure several churches in which to hold meetings during the progress of the coming temperance campaign. It having been reported that Rev. Dr. Deems was opposed to the continuance of the union temperance prayer-meetings in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Mrs. Van Muel yesterday called upon that gentleman in relation to the matter. Dr. Deems informed her that the report was unfounded, and also added that he was in full sympathy and in perfect accord with the temperance movement as inaugurated here, and wished the ladies interested God speed in their mission. Mrs. Van Muel says she is in earnest about the movement, and hopes after Sunday next to be able to report progress. The ladies propose in due season to visit the District Attorney and endeavor to secure his co-operation in a certain degree in the temperance movement, and then to wait upon the Police Commissioners and petition them at least to enforce the law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The ladies think that the closing of the liquor-saloons on Sundays will result in great good, and will be a step in the right direction. Mrs. Van Muel says they shall move on the enemy's works gradually, and will, at the proper time, send a committee of highly respectable and influential ladies to Albany to petition the Legislature to take some action to prohibit the traffic of liquor. Committees of ladies will circulate the petition for signatures among their own sex in every section of the City.

THE MOVEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

The women's movement in Jersey City in the cause of temperance begins to assume a definite form. A call has been issued for a public meeting to-morrow evening, at the rooms of the Sons of Temperance, in Franklin Hall, corner of Warren and Montgomery streets, and every lady in the city interested in the cause is earnestly invited to be present. The object of the meeting is to form a Woman's Temperance League, and devise means for bringing their influence to aid in the suppression of intemperance. Miss Anna Raymond, a well-known lecturer, and one who has been an ardent advocate of temperance for many years, does not favor the plan proposed by some of the ladies of visiting the saloons and holding prayer-meetings therein. She is of the opinion that such a course would not have the desired effect, and might, perhaps, subject the ladies to ridicule, and possibly insult. As Miss Raymond is one of the principal movers in the present agitation, her views will have considerable weight. A very wealthy lady, residing in the city, has written a letter expressing her earnest sympathy with the movement, and proposing as an aid in the accomplishment of their object that every member of the league shall pledge herself not to purchase groceries hereafter at any store where liquors are sold. It is also proposed that next Spring, when the licenses issued by the Board of Aldermen to keep saloons shall have expired, the league will endeavor by every means in its power to induce the Aldermen to refuse to grant any more licenses, or renew those now in existence. The ladies have the sympathy and support of all the temperance organizations in the city, and the movement promises, from present indications, to assume formidable proportions.

THE MOVEMENT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The temperance people of Brooklyn, E. D., are also much interested in the revival which is just now permeating so many sections of the country, and yesterday afternoon a daily meeting in behalf of the cause was inaugurated in the M. E. Church, corner of South Third and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. Mrs. Rachel C. Martin, of the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, New-York, opened the meeting, and addresses were delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. White, Mrs. Martin, and others. The Trustees announced that the church would be at the disposal of the temperance people daily during the campaign. It was unanimously decided by those in attendance to hold a protracted temperance meeting in the church every afternoon until further notice, and a mass-meeting at 7:30 this evening. It was also resolved to remember their professions as Christians, and to act with kindness and becoming dignity, and not forget, while bitterly opposed to the liquor traffic, to respect the rights of all men. Mr. McMullen was invited and has consented to address the meeting this evening.

THE STRIKE OF BRAKEMEN ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The strike of freight brakemen on the Erie Railway continues. No freight trains are running west of Susquehanna to-night, and all the passenger trains have been stopped at Hornellsville, and nothing allowed to proceed except an engine with the mail car. A large number of men are congregated at Hornellsville, but as yet no demonstrations have been made. Everything is quiet. The men remain firm, and the company show no signs of acceding to their demands.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The brakemen on the freight trains of the New-York and Erie Railway are on a strike this morning for back pay due them. No freight trains have moved in consequence.

THE WALLKILL BANK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Receiver Burrows will commence to-morrow paying a third dividend, amounting to ten per cent., making eighty-five per cent. in all, to the depositors of the Wallkill National Bank. Efforts are being made to reorganize the bank, to relieve the money famine.

STRIKE OF SHOE-MAKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The lasters in the shoe-making trade here are on strike. They complain of five cents on the pair of shoes having been taken off their wages during the panic, and now they demand a return to the old rates. The men are determined to stand out. At a meeting of the Shoemakers' Union, held to-night, it was decided to extend to that portion of the trade the sanction and support of the Union during the continuance of the strike.

OBITUARY.

HON. CONSTANT COOK.

Hon. Constant Cook, a prominent citizen and banker of Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., died in that village yesterday morning. He was largely interested in the building of the Erie Railway, and was one of the projectors of the road from Corning to Buffalo by the way of Batavia. He was a partner of Hon. John Magee in the last-named railroad operation. He located the Bloss Coal Company at Aernot, near Blossburg, Penn. He was a man of large means, and his influence was not confined to this section of the State. He was seventy-six years of age.

REV. THOMAS BINNEY.

A cable dispatch from London on Monday night announced the death of Rev. Thomas Binney, who was for upward of forty years the Pastor of the Weigh-house Chapel, and the author of several ecclesiastical works. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1798, and was educated at Wymondly College. Commencing his career as minister of an Independent chapel at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in 1829, he assumed the Pastarate of the "Kings Weigh-house Chapel," then in Eastcheap. In 1826 he wrote the life of Rev. Stephen Morell, and a year afterward a discourse preached by him before the Congregational Ministers of Hampshire was published. After removing to London he became the author of several pamphlets which attracted much attention. Rev. Mr. Benney was the first to introduce chanting into the service of independent congregations. In 1845 he visited this country, and in 1857 made a tour through the Australian Colonies.

THE MEN ON THE ICE.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF SEVEN MEN AND A HORSE—OTHERS STILL IN DANGER.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 24.—The ice which drifted away yesterday morning separated into several parts and drifted in different directions. That which bore the greater number of persons swung to the east shore, and all on it, estimated at 200, escaped. About 5 P. M. Arthur Stevenson arrived from the scene. He was on the middle field, which drifted north-east until it struck the main body of ice some distance from the east shore. This morning Stevenson and a party of seven started for land. They unhitched their horse and compelled him to jump from one cake to another, the men drawing the sleigh after them. After traveling five or six miles their hazardous journey was completed. It was supposed on shore that this party had perished. As far as Stevenson knew, all the men on the ice were off safely, but a report from the west shore of the bay says that a few men and hats can be seen on the ice, which is badly broken up between them and the shore. It is useless to attempt their rescue. The two men, Smith and Pourrier, reported drowned yesterday, are safe. It was at one time supposed that they and many others were drowned, but as far as known, with the exception of those on the west shore, all have escaped.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH CONFERRED.

LONDON, Feb. 25—6 A. M.—Mr. Henry Howard, Agent for Great Britain in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Hon. Robert Bourke, brother of the late Earl of Mayo, has been appointed Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The remains of another body have been taken out of the Drummond Colliery, in Nova Scotia.

The rumored flight from Harrisburg of J. M. Kreiter, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is without foundation.

The ice in the Hudson River at Albany still remains firm, but the water has risen over one foot since Monday evening.

The Georgia Legislature has determined not to call a convention to revise the Constitution of the State at the present time.

The Maine House of Representatives yesterday refused to pass the bill abolishing the death penalty by a vote of 73 to 57.

A child three years old, names Cleaves, was accidentally burned to death, near Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, his clothes having caught fire from a stove.

George Lynch, aged twenty-six, committed suicide yesterday morning at Baltimore by shooting himself through the head. He was to have been married in the evening.

The Independent Boston Fusileers have voted to make a trip to Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Providence, and Rocky Point, beginning Monday, June 15, and ending Saturday night.

Joseph Dite, a native of Austria, while walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday morning, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Yesterday a man named Brockway, while attempting to cross Farm Pond, in Sherborn, Mass., broke through the ice and was drowned. He belonged in Maine, was forty years old, and leaves a wife and children.

William R. Howard committed suicide in a disreputable house in Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, by taking cyanide of potassium. Letters to the public and his friends at Belleville, Richland County, Ohio, set forth that his wife had left him and was leading a life of shame, which drove him to the act. He was twenty-eight years of age.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SAN FRANCISCO CITY TREASURER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Judge Stanley, of the County Court, to-day summoned the Grand Jury to the court-room, and gave them special charge to investigate and ascertain whether City Treasurer Hubert had deposited over $600,000 in the Bank of California, contrary to the express provision of a law of the State making such an act a felony, and also whether Mayor Otis connived at the act. The charge was very severe, and the matter has caused much excitement already.

HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASE IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that the horse and cattle disease has broken out in Baker County, Oregon, and is spreading extensively, with very fatal effects.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have reduced the fare from this port to Yokohama to $150, and to Hong Kong to $200.

THE CASE OF GAGE, THE DEFAULTER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—David A. Gage, late City Treasurer, has made arrangements to turn over to the city some $290,000 in cash and give security for the payment of interest already charged up against him, which it appears will end the criminal prosecution now pending against him.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 24.—No word has been received from the troops moving north from Cheyenne. The severe weather will doubtless cause much suffering among them. The temperature stood 21° below zero at Cheyenne and 5° below at this place last night.

TRIAL OF KUKLUX PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—In the Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Wood presiding, the trial of the Grant Parish Kuklux prisoners is progressing, and is nearly completed. Three hundred witnesses have been summoned, and a large number are present.

BURNED TO DEATH IN AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—At a fire in Millport, N. Y., yesterday morning, an old lady and child were burned to death. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24.—A special election held to-day in the Second Representative District of Franklin, to fill a vacancy, resulted in the election of Albert Montague, Esq., of Sunderland, by 161 majority, the vote standing 589 for him to 428 for Charles A. Perry, Esq., of Shutesbury. Mr. Montague was returned elected over Mr. Perry by 1 majority, at the November election, and held the seat till the House declared it vacant on account of irregularities in the voting in Shutesbury. The total vote is now 270 more than in the Fall. Shutesbury now gives Mr. Montague 83 and Mr. Perry 68. Its vote in November was returned 55 for Montague to 34 for Perry.

CLOSER THAN A BARNACLE TO A ROCK clings a cough or cold to the throat and chest. But however tenacious it may be, Hall's Balsam for the Lungs soon dislodges it, and affects a perfect cure.

There is no festering sore, eruption, or flesh wound that Carbolic Salve will not cure.

Spare the Steel—Dr. Townsley's Tooth-ache Anodyne kills the pain and saves the tooth.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. —*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair

BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AUTOPSY ON THE SIAMESE TWINS.
THE GHOST THAT JIM SAW. A Poem, by Bret Harte.
WASHINGTON NOTES. By Grace Greenwood.
THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.
GEN. GRANT ON THE INDIAN POLICY.
THE ENGLISH TURF.
SPRING TRADE PROSPECTS.
THE MAJOR'S MISTAKE. A Story.
WORK FOR THE SEASON.
MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY. By Alexander Hyde.
MAKING MAPLE-SUGAR IN VERMONT.
THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With twelve columns of Agricultural matter, and full special reports of Commercial and Financial Affairs, Farm Produce and Live Stock Markets.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE, PRICE FIVE CENTS.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth,

Entirely superseding rubber and its injurious effects. This beautiful base is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. Diploma awarded to Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, of pneumonia, AUGUSTUS MOZIER, infant son of Dr. James L. and Isabella M. Banks, aged 6 months and 15 days.

CORNELL.—At the residence of his parents, No. 313 East 13th street, on Monday afternoon, 23d inst., CHARLES CARPENTER, eldest son of Stephen H. and Charrie A. Cornell, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, (in the Bowery,) corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, 26th inst., at 3:30 o'clock.

DITMARS.—On Monday morning, after a short illness, SAMUEL A., infant son of Wm. B. and Adelia Ditmars, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the grand parents, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 224 Quincy st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa papers please copy.

EARLE.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, ESTHER M., wife of Daniel D. Earle.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 76 2d av., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GALWEY.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, at East Chester, Westchester County, CAROLINE, widow of Anthony Galwey.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late Thomas Galwey, East Chester, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Conveyances will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 10:10 New-York and New-Haven Railroad train from New-York.

GALWEY.—On Monday, Feb. 23, at East Chester, Westchester County, THOMAS GALWEY, in the 54th yea of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, East Chester, on Wednesday, 25th inst. Conveyances will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 10:10 train, New-York and New Haven Railroad, from New-York. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul will be celebrated on Thursday, 26th inst., at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., New-York.

HALSEY.—Feb. 20, Mrs. JANE A. HALSEY, widow of Renselear Halsey, in the 74th year of her age.

NEWBERRY.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, very suddenly, after two days' illness of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Walter L. Newberry, of Chicago.

LANDRINE.—On Feb. 24, GUSTAVIUS LANDRINE, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days, son of Laurence D. and Mary E. Landrine.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Fairmount av., (Bergen,) Jersey City.

NICOLL.—At Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 24, JOHN NICOLL, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church Washingtonville, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave, per Erie Railroad, foot of Chambers st. at 10:45 A. M., 23d st. at 10:30 A. M.

RICE.—On Monday, Feb. 23, MARIA RICE, widow of Henry Rice, Esq., and daughter of the late George Burroughs, Esq., of Boston, Mass., in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 992 6th av., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

RICH.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 22, THOMAS B. RICH in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No 214 Thompson st., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, 22d February, of a sudden illness, ROBERT RUSSELL, SR., aged 69 years.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 231 West 45th st. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John Russell, are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, at the Metropolitan Hotel, HENRY SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Seventh Avenue M. E. Church, near 14th st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment.

STEVENS.—At Aiken, S. C., Feb. 22, FRANCIS KERR STEVENS, son of the late Henry H. Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral service at St. Thaddeus' Church, Aiken.

TEARE.—On the 24th inst., JOHN TEARE, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral service at the house of his son-in-law, A. F. Cargua, No. 251 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 P. M. Thursday, Feb. 26. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—The memorial services for the late George H. TAYLOR, who was lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre will be held at the residence of D. B. Houghtaling, No. 137 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERWOOD.—On Monday evening, ANN ELIZA UNDERWOOD.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Thomas Russell, No. 331 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, MARTHA WILSON, widow of the late Robert Wilson, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral at Rockland Lake, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 P. M.

WHITAKER.—On Monday, Feb. 23, JOHN WHITAKER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 309 West 48th st.

☞ English and Scotch papers please copy.

ZIMMERMAN.—At Alexandria, Egypt, on Sunday, Feb. 22, JOHN E. ZIMMERMAN, of New-York, late Vice Consul General for the Netherlands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVE that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases.

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the Bethesda Water in several cases of kidney diseases, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contraries," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from diseases of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost.

D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. J. A. MACGAHAN, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and the only civilian who succeeded in entering Khiva with the Russian expedition of conquest, commanded by Gen. Kaufmann, will read a paper before the society, on HIS RECENT TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 P. M., in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute. Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, and other distinguished travelers, will be present. Life in the Desert among the Kirghees of the Kyzil Koom; Description of the Kyzil Koom; Manners and Customs of the Kirghees; Fall of Khiva; Surrender of the City; Description of the Palace of the Khan; Talk with the Khan; Description of the Palace of the Harem; Campaign against the Turkomans; Causes of the War; an Account of the Turkomen, and their Form of Government; the March against Them; Battle Scenes, Incidents, Defeat and Destruction. Illustrated with thirty Stereopticon Views. A limited number of cards will be given to the public at the rooms of the society. ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Rec. Sec.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AN Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA STATISTICS.

ESTIMATED WEALTH OF THE STATE—LOCAL TAXATION.

The first annual report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Agriculture, made by Hon. Thomas J. Bingham, Commissioner, gives much interesting information concerning that great State. Commissioner Bingham has undertaken to exhibit in tabular form its wealth and products, but admits that he has had to grope in the dark, and says that as there is no legislation to compel the giving of the information he sought, he took what was vouchsafed voluntarily with thanks. The following is a summary of the result:

1. Assessed valuation, $1,171,968,977; but the true valuation would be at least	$3,475,831,851 00
2. National, State, and other banks	433,250,801 66
3. Railroads	393,913,734 60
4. Insurance and other corporations	26,300,000 00
5. Wholesale and retail merchants	400,000,000 00
6. Agricultural values and products	522,508,349 00
7. Manufactures of all kinds	997,050,521 60
8. Coal and oil	129,710,855 00
Total	$6,378,126,122 86

The Commissioner remarks: "The mineral wealth of Pennsylvania it is not possible to calculate. The anthracite coal-beds are of limited extent, but of immense capacity. The semi-bituminous coal appears to run across the central counties of the State. The bituminous covers fully half of Western Pennsylvania. The splint or cannel coal abounds along the Beaver and Shenango Valleys. The magnitude of these coal deposits render it useless to calculate, at present, their prospective value; only the coal seams along the lines of our great avenues to market can be reduced to a money standard. The iron ores abound in half the counties of the State. The production of iron manufacture in 1870, as per census returns, was $127,000,000; and forty per cent. increase since, would make the product of 1873, $177,000,000. The product of steel, copper, zinc, and nickel, new industries recently demonstrated to be a success here, cannot fall below $40,000,000. A large class of mineral industries, such as slate, marble, limestone, sandstone, fire-brick, and various others of that class, we have not the data to estimate—probably $20,000,000 would be a low figure."

LOCAL TAXATION.

The Commissioner says: "I have never seen any attempt to report the amount of taxation for local purposes in our State. We have no laws requiring returns to any one office where such information can be procured. The school report for 1872, pages 166-7, gives—

Expenditures for school purposes	$8,223,072 78
In the City of Philadelphia we have the exact report of all the taxes assessed.	10,220,492 64
County taxes in the other sixty-five counties, as per return of County Commissioners	3,923,458 48
We have no returns of the road and poor taxes assessed in the other sixty-five counties of the State. Supervisors and overseers have authority to assess each ten mills. This on the property of the sixty-five counties, twenty mills on $6,609,442 95	13,218,885 90
We have no returns of city and borough taxes in the various cities and boroughs, but estimate the same (Philadelphia excluded) at	10,000,000 00
Total	$45,585,909 80

"We have not included in this estimate assessments by city and borough officials for the opening, grading, and paving of streets. These assessments are generally based upon the estimated benefits to one portion of property being assessed upon another. Without that, however, our report and estimate of local taxation reaches the enormous sum

of	$45,000,000
Our State taxation about	6,000,000
Total	$51,000,000

"Assuming that the population of our State is closely verging upon 4,000,000, of which two-fifths, or 1,600,000, pay the increased expenses incident to city life; and the other three-fifths, or 2,400,000, are only subjected to the economical rates of agricultural life, the estimate for the payment of this taxation would be as follows:

Cities, (1,600,000, at $18 per capita)	$28,800,000
Country, (2,400,000 at $9 per capita)	21,600,000
Total	$50,400,000

"In other words, that each citizen of Pennsylvania residing in a city pays of all kinds of taxes for the support of Government, annually, $18; and that each one in agricultural life pays about one-half that amount. Detailed and exact statistics show that in the old world the running of the machine called Government costs to each resident twice the amount we pay in Pennsylvania."

BOSTON EXPENSES.

The appropriations for Boston will be asked for soon by the heads of the departments. The estimates are larger than last year, and are as follows: Streets, $200,000, this amount being for such street improvements as will not exceed $10,000 for each; bathing, $40,000; commons and squares, $115,000; paving, $1,300,000; public library, $120,000; public institutions, $474,000; armories, $25,000. The Department for Public Institutions asked for $512,000, but the committee would only consent to recommend the amount named. The increase of appropriation for the Paving Department is $300,000 over last year. The members of the Committee on Fire Department are reported to be a little astonished at the amount asked for by the Fire Commissioners, the sum of $731,000 being suggested—an increase of nearly $150,000 over last year.

EVANS' BODY.

The Boston *Globe* of Monday says: "We learn from Concord, N. H., that Dr. Crosby of that city purchased the body of Evans to secure a post-mortem examination, and then to transfer it to Dartmouth Medical College for purposes of dissection. This was carried out, and after the autopsy was concluded, Tuesday evening, Dr. Crosby had nothing whatever to do with the body, and had no control over it. It was not the intention of our correspondent to cast any reflection on Dr. Crosby in his dispatch about the public exhibition of the body; but as this impression appears to have gone abroad we are anxious to correct it."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 14 cars reported to arrive, were 1,020 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 181 cars, against 251 for the same time last week. The run this week, although we are well advanced in the lenten season, was lighter than was anticipated, the cattle generally being of an inferior grade. The market opened dull and sluggish, with a good attendance of Eastern and country buyers. Owners held stock at strong last week's prices. Buyers held off for a ⅛c.@¼c. decline. The sales were not sufficient to establish prices. Transactions were limited to local demand. Sales of 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,450 lbs., at $4 85 @$6 10; 15 head Illinois Bulls, averaging 1,560 lbs., at $4 25; 29 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,135 to 1,169 lbs., at $5 25; 18 head State Mixed, averaging 1,155 lbs., at $4 75; 17 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,350 lbs., at $5 85; 20 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,040 lbs., at $4 80; 18 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 1,100 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. Buyers and sellers are ⅛c.@¼c. apart. The only transactions were 351 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $5 25@$6; 231 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 64 lbs. to 88 lbs., at $4 75 @$5 12½. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against a like number for the same time last week. The market was very dull, buyers hanging off. There are but few heavy Hogs in the pens. Yorkers, $5@$5 37½; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$4 80.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, at $1 19@$1 19¼ for No. 1 Spring; $1 17 for No. 2 do., Regular; $1 17½ Fresh, cash; $1 17⅞@$1 18, March; $1 20½, April; No. 3 do., $1 13¼@$1 13½; Rejected, $1 07½@$1 08. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 57¼c.@57⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 57½c.@57⅝c., March; 58⅝c., April; 62½c., May; New No. 2 Mixed, 53c.; High Mixed, Old, 58c., New, 50½c. Oats steady at 43c., cash; 42¾c., March; 43¼c., April; Rejected, 38½c.@38⅝c. Rye steady; sales of No. 2 Regular at 83c.; Fresh, 84½c.@85c. Barley dull and lower, at $1 68 for No. 2 Spring; $1 53 for No. 3 do. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 @6 12½; Pork quiet and weak at $14 05, cash; $14 10, March; $14 35@$14 40, April. Lard lower and in fair demand at $8 75, cash; $8 80, March; $8 95@$9, April. Bulk Meats—Shoulders dull, and prices have declined; sales at 5¼c. cash, loose; 5½c. packed; 7⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 7⅝c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 94c. Receipts—27,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 43,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—21,000 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; some sales lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 19½; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 43. Corn steady; inquiry mainly for No. 2 White Mixed, which sold at 62c.@62½c. at East side on track. Oats firm and in fair demand at 46c.@46½c. for No. 2, at East side on track and in Elevator. Barley dull, unsettled, and lower at $1 80 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 95 for choice Wisconsin delivered. Rye active and higher at 89c.@91c. for No. 2. Whisky dull and lower at 94c.@95. Pork quiet; some sales lower at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats—More doing; Shoulders sold at 5¼c. at Quincy, seller March; Clear Rib and Clear Sides could be had, same delivery, at 7¼c.@7½c. City Meat held at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅝c. for Clear Sides, spot. Bacon easy for jobbing and order lots; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Lard nominal. Hogs lower at $4 25@$4 75 for shipping; $4 80@$5 20 for packing; $5 35 for extra. Cattle quiet; little doing at $1 75@$4 for Texans; $2 @$5 50 for natives. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,800 Hogs, and 1,800 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; Howard Street Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $7@$8 75; do. Family, $9@$11 50. Western Superfine, $5@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50 @$8 75. Wheat quiet and steady; Choice White, $1 85 @$1 90; Fair to Prime do., $1 70@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85@$1 90; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; Common to Fair do., $1 55@$1 65; Pennsylvania do., $1 70; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 55; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 47. Corn—Southern White dull at 75c.@77c.; do. Yellow active at 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western quiet and steady at 77c. Oats quiet; Southern, 57c.@59c.; Western, 55c.@58c. Rye dull at 92c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal; Western Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and entirely nominal at 99c. Coffee dull and entirely nominal at 23c.@25c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,005 bushels; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 35,700 bushels; Barley, 4,009 bushels; Peas, 600 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 49,297 bushels; Corn, 23,628 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Flour quiet; Western [illegible]

No. 1 Spring, $1 47@$1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40@$1 48; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; small sales of new, on track, at 70c.; old held at 74c.@75c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley lower; Western, $1 85@$1 90; Canada, $1 80 @1 90. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 95@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour easier at $6 85@$7 10. Wheat dull at $1 40@$1 42. Corn quiet and steady at 58c.@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46c.@53c. Rye steady at $1 02. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter firm. Pork quiet at $14 50@$14 75. Lard quiet at $8 62½@$8 68¾; Kettle, 8⅞c.@9c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5½c., spot; 6c., buyers March; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; outside price for packed. Live Hogs dull; quality of receipts mostly common; light grades, $5 25@$5 60; heavy grades, $5 60@$5 90; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Whisky quiet at 95c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull and the market easier; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58, and 1,000 do. on private terms. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley quiet and lower; Canada offered at $2 05. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Wheat still neglected; choice held firmly at previous quotations. Rye, in store, held at 95c.@$1. Corn quiet and the market irregular; new Western Mixed nominally quoted at 78c.@80c.; old do., 80c.@85c. Barley sells slowly, low grades showing a marked decline; sales of two cars No. 2 Six-rowed Western on private terms; Canada still held at extreme prices. Oats dull; sales of two cars Ordinary State at the Susquehanna Depot at 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 24 for No. 1; $1 19¾ for No. 2, March; $1 21⅞ April. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn quiet at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet at 79½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $14 12½. Hams in pickle sold at 10c. for 15½ lbs. average. Dressed Hogs quiet at $6. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour and 90,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 48@$1 48½ for Amber Michigan; March, $1 49; May, $1 57. Corn steady at 65½c. for High Mixed; 70c., March; new, 61½c.; no grade, new, 57c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seeds firm at $5 30@$5 85. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn—White, 72c.@74c.; Mixed 71c. Oats—White, 61c.@65c.; Mixed, 57c.@59c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $15. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky, 94½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active and higher at 76c.@77c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 59c.@60c. Pork steady at $16. Lard steady at 9¼c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c. for Sides. Bacon quiet and weak at 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 56@$1 57 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn quiet at 66c.@67c. for Old Mixed; 63c.@64c. for New do. Oats firmer; No. 1 State held at 48c.@49c.; No. 2, 46c.@47c.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower at $1 62 for Extra; $1 55½@$1 56 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 68c. Oats in good demand at 47½c.@48c. Clover-seeds sold at $5 15 @$5 20.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 5,137 bales; gross, 6,367 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,059 bales; coastwise, 1,369 bales; sales, 3,001 bales; last evening, 2,600 bales; stock, 332,881 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton heavy; demand limited; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,195 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,677 bales; coastwise, 988 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 106,960 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,636 bales; exports, coastwise, 947 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 5,321 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton active, but easier; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,089 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 60,556 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; gross receipts, 581 bales; exports, coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 41 bales; stock, 15,407 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet and weak; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,672 bales; shipments, 2,038 bales; stock, 64,761 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 24.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,175 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,410 bales; sales, 470 bales; stock, 17,168 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,538 bales; sales, 998 bales; stock, 98,071 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Nothing doing and prices nominal; Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 44½@44¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 5c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 59,000 quarters, including 57,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 8d.@12s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White; 13s.@13s. 4d. for Club do., and 11s. 6d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 12¼d. ₱ gallon for Refined, and 10½d. for Spirits. Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine opened at 35s. 3d., and closed at 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 3s.@£29 6s. ₱ tun.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 32f. for Fine Pale American.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1874. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.
HARLEM BANK, Feb. 2, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, 1874. By order.
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Md., have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th day of March next. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 28th inst., and reopen on the morning of the 11th day of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
FEB. 9, 1874.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo. ADAMS EARLE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Scrip of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY due March 1, 1874, will be paid on and after the 2d prox., at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Feb. 28, for the following, viz.: Mason, carpenter, painting, plumbing, and gas-fitting work; also, the roofing required to be done on the City Armory, corner of Elm and White sts., (said proposals to be for each branch of the business separately.)

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of J. A. Wood, architect, No. 240 Broadway. By order of
ROBERT McCAFFERTY,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
PATRICK LYSAGHT,
O. P. C. BILLINGS,
S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM-TUG.
Sealed proposals for building a steam-tug will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, March 9, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

KERRY & ENDEAN, PUBLISHERS, NEWSPAPER and advertisement agents for all parts of the world, No. 100 Cannon st., London, England. Contracts [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1889	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.
Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.
The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.
All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.
The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.
The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses to [illegible]
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW, (ANNUAL)—PUBlished at the office of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, contains a record of prices of Governments, Gold, Foreign Exchange, State and Railroad Bonds, and Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks, since the year 1860. Also a list of all the railroads of the United States, their mileage, stock, debt, earnings, &c., a full review of the year 1873, valuable tables for investors, railroads in default, &c., forming a book of fifty pages.
Pamphlet copies, $1; bound in cloth, $1 50.
WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 79 and 81 William st.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISSION house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE SAFETY TRUCK COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company who are dissatisfied with the funding scheme proposed by the directors are invited to send their address to
H. I. CLARKE, No. 193 Pearl st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SAFETY SPARK ARRESTER COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

A TRUST FUND TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of $5,000 to $25,000; also, $200,000 in one or two sums. Property must be first-class and in this City. Only principals apply to WM. H. HAYES & SONS, No. 85 Cedar st.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 FIRST MORTGAGE IN CENtre of New-Haven City, four years to run, paying 10 per cent. clear of taxes, &c.; value of property $16,000. Address owner, M. W., No. 216 West 50th st.

$5,000 WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing business, without competition; capital secured. Address LOCK, Box 115 *Times* Office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH Stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ *Send for circular.*

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
INTEREST commences the first day of each month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av.—Established in 1860. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist at washing and ironing, if required; is willing and obliging; best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 230 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan as chamber-maid and assist with washing; is a plain cook; good reference. Call for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 76 Charlton st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of one child; good City reference. Call at No. 105 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine. Call or address No. 396 West 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 329 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl, will be found respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, middle-aged woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—A LADY, GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING, wishes to get a place for her cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards, and is very highly recommended. For further particulars inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE, BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who does French, American, and English cooking; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THOROughly capable cook; has a quite civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry cook; the best of City reference. Call at No. 419 East 18th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PLAIN cook or kitchen-maid; good references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, with good references, City; will assist with coarse washing if necessary. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL; good bread and biscuit baker; first-class references; no objection to the country. Address M. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call two days at No. 149 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, &c.; has good City reference. Apply at 253 10th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing; excellent references. Call or address No. 145 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; NO objection to assist with light washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 667 3d av., near 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY THE DAY ON REASONABLE TERMS; best City reference. Address Cook, No. 303 East 36th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; City reference. Apply at No. 668 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 2 West 20th st.

COOK—AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING; GOOD reference. Call at No. 145 West 39th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD THOROUGH COOK, laundress, and baker in a private family or boarding-house, City or country, by a neat, competent, obliging woman, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY SITuation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTestant woman who speaks and teaches French, German, and English; also, first-rate music; geography, history, drawing, fancy work, &c.; first-class examination testimonial and references. Address Miss H. P., Box No. 915, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SKILLful hair-dresser, solicits the patronage of ladies who wish to be waited upon at their residences; will give perfect satisfaction; terms $2 per week. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—FOR elderly people, by a young woman of experience, in or near the City; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 1,608.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless, and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, plain pastries, &c.; is a good washer and ironer and a willing and obliging girl; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, EITHER in country or City, to do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bread maker. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; active and obliging; excellent reference. Call at 34 West 13th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has several years' reference from present employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; an excellent hair-dresser; best City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; the very best of references from present employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT woman who has no objection to do bundle-washing in a hotel, or will cook, wash, and iron in a small family; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; has good recommendations; wages quite moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up all kinds of fineries, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting, puffing, &c.; best City references from last place. Call at No. 336 East 49th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 752 3d av., in the store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, well recommended, as nurse; perfectly understands bringing up a baby from its birth by the bottle; can cut and fit children's dresses, and would make herself otherwise useful. Call or address 28 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can give the best of reference; is willing and obliging [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS IN NEW GOODS.

In new SPRING DRESS GOODS we are offering SERGES, CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, PONGEES, in polka dots, and other novelties, recently imported. These goods are all in the choice colors, including the SILVER GRAY TINTS, which will be the reigning color for the coming Spring and Summer Season.

Also, choice specialties in EMBROIDERED POLONAISES.

All makes and grades of Black Dress Goods, with every possible requisite for Mourning. Ordinary MOURNING ORDERS filled at SIX HOURS' NOTICE, and elaborately-trimmed dresses in eighteen hours. POSITIVELY NO DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Special attention given to LADIES' TROUSSEAUS, WEDDING OUTFITS, ladies' UNDERWEAR, &c.

In DRESS-MAKING the immense increase of FASHIONABLE PATRONAGE fully attests our SUPERIORITY over all other houses in the art.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 32 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY GIRL; OBJECT, A GOOD home; best reference. Call at No. 76 3d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE, monthly, or invalid, day or night; good references. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE. — BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS nurse for one or two children. Call at No. 205 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; excellent City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; no objection to a short distance out of town; good City references. Call or address No. 155 West 27th st.

NURSE.—WHO HAS TAKEN CARE OF CHILdren; seven years' reference from those she has lived with. Call at No. 145 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience in the care of children; is a neat seamstress, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call or address No. 715 3d av. between 44th and 45th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Address H. B., No. 83 Varick st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress, either by day or week; is thoroughly competent, &c. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can give best City reference. Call till 5 o'clock at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress and chamber-maid; sews on the machine; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—This day several first-class Swedish and German girls, for all positions, for the City; a number of Swedish girls want situations on the 1st of March.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist with the chamber-work if required; is neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for A.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 23 East 14th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver thoroughly, and is capable of filling a man's place; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO REspectable Presbyterian women in a private family as waitress and chamber-work; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS OR A good chamber-maid and good plain seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving, either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turn-out in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City and country references and recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man in a private family, a short distance out of this City; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is honest and sober; satisfactory references; is willing and obliging. Address J. C. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care horses and drive, milk, do plain vegetable and flower gardening, mow lawn, trim walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference; none need apply only those in want of such man. Call or address D. B., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man as coachman and vegetable gardener; can take full charge of both or either one; has the best of reference. Address W., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address F. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; has a perfect knowledge of horses and carriages; is a Protestant; is steady driver and good groom; attentive and obliging; City references. Address T. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; two years' good City reference. Can be seen at Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th av., corner of 14th st., or address W. P., same place.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; IS married; no incumbrance; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address at No. 45 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; seven years' City reference by consulting former employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address W., No. 111 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at 124 West 50th st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; best of references; country preferred. Call or address No. 1 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS, CAREFUL, and stylish driver. Can be seen at the office of his late employer, No. 102 Beekman st., corner Pearl, or address C. D., No. 32 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; four years' City reference. Call or address J. P., No. 22 East 18th st., in harness store.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant who fully understands his business; is strictly temperate; is married, and would require a small house; wife could assist in washing; refers to present employer, No. 52 East 10th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the proper care of hot and cold graperies; and is not afraid of work; has four years' reference from his last employer, and eight from former. Address J. C., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; FIVE years' reference from last place; is well versed in all the duties of his profession; married; one child. Apply or address D. S., at B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; is married; one child; has the best of City and country references. Address D. K., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED FRENCHman; one child; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references from his employers. Address A. D., Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, New York, or John Bradshaw, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS A thorough practical knowledge of his business; best of references. Call or address Robt. Marks, care of seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for two days.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Address this week H., Florist, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; understands graperies, greenhouses, fruit, vegetables, laying out and keeping place in order, farm stock, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN who has a practical knowledge in raising fruits, flowers, and vegetables, out door and under glass; best of references. Address M. B., No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; [illegible]

SPRING
RICH LACES, RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS,
IMPORTATIONS,
EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GARDENER (EXPERIENCED) AND USEFUL MAN.—By a German, aged twenty-five years; married; one child eight months old; can do all branches of gardening, such as greenhouse, grapery, hot-beds, flowers and vegetables, prune, graft, &c.; also care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c.; would like rooms for his family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, WHO has had thirty years' experience in greenhouse, graperies, and all branches of the business; would prefer a place where the owner would be interested and desire everything kept in good order, or would like to lay out a new place. Address F. T. M., Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; best of City reference from last employers. Address A. S., at the seed store No. 15 John st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED man, wife and one child; understands his business in all branches; hot-house, grapery, lawn, vegetable garden and fruit; will shortly be disengaged. For first-class testimonials, address present employer, Dr. W. Young, Post Office Box No. 159 Cold Spring, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and has good references. Address A. G., West Brighton, Staten Island.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

OVERSEER OR FARMER.—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; parties wishing to travel; good reference given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—WANTED A POSITION AS TRAVELing or local salesman in a wholesale drug-house, by one who has had three years' experience in the retail drug and prescription business in New-York and South Carolina; references given. Address, giving all particulars, POTASSA, Aiken, Aiken County, S. C.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A man and wife, aged twenty-five years, no children; man is a good gardener, both flower and vegetable; can care hot-beds, greenhouse, prune and graft, raise his own plants; also take care of horses and drive, milk, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR ASSISTANT.—BY A YOUNG man aged twenty-two years; has fair experience in waiting on table; can also polish furniture, clean silver, make fires, &c., or will go under instructions; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT, middle-aged man as waiter in a private family; is reliable and obliging; excellent City references. Call or address J. McC., No. 154 West 18th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class private waiter; good City reference. Address C. W. S., drug store, 18th st. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, ONE who can make herself useful in both capacities, and can bring excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 16 East 43d st., Wednesday, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE charge of a young child; great experience not so much required as an entire willingness to conform to the wishes of employer. Call at No. 69 Union place, (4th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE MAN TO take charge of a manufacturing department for ladies' underwear establishment; one who understands his business will be liberally dealt with. Address, with references, Box No. 1,928 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the hard-wood, lumber, and veneer business. Can apply by letter to X. Y. Z., Box No. 3,836 New-York Post Office, with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, who understands general work about a country place; married, no children. Apply to C. H. DAVIS, No. 401 East 36th st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED. — A PROTESTANT WAITER WITH first-class City references. Apply this morning between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE-MAID, (PROTestant.) Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M. and between 5 and 6 P. M., at No. 26 Washington square.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. APPLY at No. 135 East 54th st., near Lexington av.

GARDENER.—WANTED, A MARRIED MAN WITHout children. Call at No. 34 New st., Room No. 26.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE, sachant coiffer et faire les robes, munie de très bonnes recommandations, désire se placer dans une famille Américaine. Call at No. 525 6th av.

UN FRANCAIS GARCON DE TABLE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille privée; trois ans de références de sa dernière place. Adresse A. B., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.
AT AUCTION.
Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:
Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.
Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.
One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.
Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 3, AT 10:30 o'clock, at No. 9 St. Mark's place, the entire household furniture in said house, comprising the usual assortment; also, a valuable collection of original oil paintings, that have been in possession of the family from thirty to fifty years, including some of decided merit, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs; also, a painting of "Washington," by Brown, from Stuart's life size, suitable for an institution or public hall. Catalogues on Monday, 2d March, when the articles can be examined.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Osseo. Can be seen at Pier No. 10 East River. Also, 2,000 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex Celtic on White Star Dock. Also, 200 kegs Magdeburger Sauer Kraut.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 24, public sales were consummated by the auctioneers named as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 21.5 by 98.9, known as No. 112 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sold to Mr. Schwartz for $15,000.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Referee, of the house and lot, 26.3 by 29 by 5.1 by 30.10 by 11.6 by 60, on the north side of Madison street, 38.2 feet west of Jackson street, sold to Jacob Fisher for $2,200 over and above mortgage of $1,400; total, $3,600. Also, public auction sale of the two-story attic and basement frame house, 19 by 25, and lot 21 by 84, known as No. 228 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, between Second and Third avenues; sold to Mr. Dunn for $8,275.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the four-story brick building covering the entire lot, and the lot 23.6 by 100, known as No. 212 Grand street, north side, 70.9 feet east of Mott street; sold to S. Herman for $20,000.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sales of the following property: The four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 20 by 99.11, on the south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue, sold to E. Hillman for $16,850.

The three-story English basement brick house and lot, 16.8 by 104.2, situate in the City of Brooklyn, and known as No. 478 Carlton avenue, south side, 132.4 feet west of Atlantic avenue, to H. Heissenbuttell for $6,300, not sold. Also, by order of the heirs of the late Southwick Hibbard, the plot of land, 84.6 by 137.6 by 75 by 98.2, situate in the Town of Newtown, Long Island, on Flushing avenue, near Milton street, sold to James Briggs for $300. Also, sold for account of a delinquent purchaser, one gore lot of land, situate in the City of Yonkers, on the corner of Nepperhan and Ashburton avenues, for $500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noted for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property No. 108 Chambers street, south side, 50 feet west of Church street, embracing a lot 26 by 75, with a five-story brick building covering same thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 93.2, on Eleventh street, north side, 66 feet west of Washington street. Also, similar sale William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 13 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 29.10 by 116.10, on Fifth avenue, east side, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, known as No. 87. Also, similar sale, J. Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the lot 22 by 72, with building thereon, known as No. 112 Wall street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.4, Nos. 527 and 525 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 375 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John W. Pirsson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 22.2 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Goldsmith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.2 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 153.9 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.5 by 70, with five unfinished brown-stone-front houses thereon, located on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot, 180 by 63, with buildings, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 55 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 258.6 feet west of Eighth avenue; and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustee's sale, to close an interest, of eight desirable lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 21, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Seventy-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, five tenement buildings, brick, four stories, 25 by 65; E. S. Briggs, owner.

One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 50 feet east of Second avenue, one brick third-class store, one story, 30 by 20.11; H. Hoager, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, No. 206, second-class dwelling, brick, two stories, 30 by 30.6; J. E. Mayer, owner.

Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 77; Hoffman & Fanning, owners.

Sixtieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Third avenue, three stories, 19.2 by 50.1, brown-stone first-class dwelling; J. D. Taylor, owner.

West Forty-second street, rear, Nos. 511, 513 and 515, two brick work-shops, each three stories, 25 by 65; J. Finley, owner.

No. 25 Oak street, and No. 67 New Chambers street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 26.9 by 62.6; Charles Reircher, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 502, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, three stories, 20 by 43; Mrs. E. Pfeiffer, owner.

Bayard street, No. 83, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 63; Israel Rubenstein, owner.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 416, rear, one brick tenement, three stories, 25 by 23; H. H. Muller, owner.

Essex street, Nos. 144 and 146, two brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 54; G. Pfeiffer, owner.

Sixtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; Michael Murray, owner.

Attorney street, No. 19, one brick store and tenement, three story, 18.4 by 20; E. Jones, owner.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, north side, 90 feet east of Alexander avenue, two third-class frame dwellings, each three stories, 20.6 by 41; Lawrence Murphy, owner.

Seventh street, No. 204, rear, one brick smoke-house, two stories, 8.4 by 3.2; Julius Langenbehn, owner.

Grand street, north-west corner Eldridge street, one Nova Scotia stone and brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.6 by 57.6; Simon Pinner, owner.

Ninth avenue, No. 95, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 23.8 by 64; Edward Holter, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-seven buildings enumerated, $246,550.

Unsafe Buildings.

South-east corner of Cortlandt and West streets, unsafe front; Francis B. Wallace, owner.

No. 328 Delancey street, unsafe front; B. Kreischer & Son, owner.

Nos. 118, 120, 122 Pitt street, unsafe chimneys, &c.; Wm. H. Terry, executor.

No. 71 Pike slip, unsafe front and chimneys, &c.; Delaplaine estate, owner.

No. 182 Fulton street, unsafe generally; Mrs. Constantine, owner.

No. 176 Mercer street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Wm. O. Dewe, owner.

No. 207 Delancey street, unsafe front and rear walls; Samuel Philips, owner.

No. 205 Delancey street, unsafe rear wall; Samuel Philips, owner.

No. 203 Delancey street, unsafe rear wall; Samuel Philips, owner.

No. 201 Delancey street, unsafe rear wall; Samuel Philips, owner.

North-east corner Dey and West streets, unsafe chimneys; Edward Ellsworth, owner.

Nos. 9 and 11 Grand street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Hagadorn, agent.

No. 129 West street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Hildebrand, owner.

Nos. 525 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, unsafe walls; Combination Rubber Company, owners.

No. 733 Fifth street, unsafe chimneys; Bunnell estate, owners.

No. 732 Sixth street, front, unsafe chimneys; Bunnell estate, owners.

No. 734 Sixth street, front, unsafe chimneys; Bunnell estate, owners.

No. 734 Sixth street, rear, unsafe chimneys; Bunnell estate, owners.

No. 734 Sixth street, extreme rear, unsafe chimneys; Bunnell estate, owners.

No. 355 Pearl street, unsafe chimneys; James E. Health, agent.

No. 341 Pearl street, unsafe chimneys; James Fraser, owner.

Nos. 242 and 242½ Bleecker street, unsafe chimneys; Eliza Wilt, owner.

Nos. 244 and 246 Bleecker street, unsafe chimneys; Eliza Wilt, owner.

No. 226 Stanton street, rear, unsafe chimney; Jacob Wolf, owner.

No. 243 Stanton street, unsafe chimneys; Hans Schlacht, agent.

No. 554 East Houston street, unsafe front and east gable; Isaac J. Greenwood, owner.

No. 300 Eighth avenue, unsafe coping; Henry Waters, owner.

No. 213 East Eighty-fifth street, unsafe wall foundation; estate M. A. Vanderoef, owner.

No. 46 Oak street, unsafe generally; estate James Whiting, owner.

No. 77 South Fifth avenue, unsafe chimneys; James Godfrey, agent.

No. 127 Amity street, unsafe wall and arch; A. M. Fanning, agent.

No. 118 Tenth avenue, unsafe chimneys; Richard Radcliff, owner.

No. 218 Delancey street, unsafe chimney and weatherboarding; Geo. G. Hallock, agent.

No. 83 Stanton street, unsafe generally; H. M. Bailey, agent.

No. 183 Bowery, unsafe south side; B. A. Stief, owner.

Nos. 215 and 219 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Mr. Hunter, agent.

No. 234 South Fifth avenue, unsafe front piers; St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church, owner.

Nos. 618 to 622 Washington street, unsafe south wall; John A. Amelung, owner.

Nos. 144 and 146 Elizabeth street, rear, unsafe floors; Rook & Stoeckel, owners.

No. 233 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Henry R. Mount, owner.

No. 47 Willett street, unsafe chimneys; Henry R. Mount, owner.

No. 237 Rivington street, unsafe front wall; Kate Wagenhoefer, owner.

No. 1,272 Broadway, unsafe roof; John Downey, owner.

No. 310 Hudson street, unsafe walls; Charles Cudlipp, owner.

North-east corner Main and Mechanic streets, West [illegible], unsafe [illegible]; [illegible], owner.

No. 236 Elizabeth street, unsafe front wall; Wm. Peyton.

No. 105 Bleecker street, unsafe balustrade; Mrs. Nell.

No. 231 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Halsey.

No. 10 Cortlandt street, unsafe front walls; Taylor estate.

No. 10 Cortlandt street, unsafe rear walls; Taylor estate.

North-east corner Cedar and Greenwich streets, unsafe generally; G. W. Cottrell.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, FEB. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 3-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 21.5x98.9, No. 112 West 26th st., s. s., between 6th and 7th avs.	$15,000

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story frame house and lot, 26.3x29x5.1x30.10x11.6x60, n. s. of Madison st., 38.2 ft. w. of Jackson st.	$3,600
1 2½-story frame house and lot, 21x84, No. 228 East 38th st., s. s., between 2d and 3d avs.	8,275

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 3-story brick factory and lot, 23.6x100, No. 212 Grand st., n. s., 70.9 ft. e. of Mott st.	$20,000

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 4-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 20x99.11, s. s. of 127th st., 80 ft. w. of 7th av.	$16,850

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

1 gore lot, 20x80x11, on s. w. corner of Nepperhan and Ashburton avs., Yonkers	$500
1 plot of land, 84.6x137.6x75x98.2, on the e. s. of Flushing av., near Milton st., Newtown, Long Island	300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Greenwich st., Nos. 360 and 362, w. s., 32.6x60	$32,000
Hoffman st., n. w. s., 127 ft. n. e. of West Farms road, 25x100, Fordham	250
Hoffman st., n. w. s., 152 ft. n. e. of West Farms road, 25x100, Fordham	600
47th st., n. s., 58 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x75.4	30,000
53d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.4	18,000
62d st., n. s., 111 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x66.11	20,000
75th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2	9,567
88th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 4th av., 25.7x100.8	4,410
106th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; 106th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.11; 107th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.11	15,000
116th st., n. s., 368 ft. w. of 3d av., 17x80	12,000
Central av., n. e. corner of Elizabeth st., 175x100, Twenty-fourth Ward, Fordham	12,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 84th st., 25.8x100	71,500
9th av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 23d st., 20x65	32,000
11th av., w. s., extending from 63d to 64th st. thence w. to Hudson River, with water rights, excepting from strip of land of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company	137,500
Same property	137,500
All the lands commencing at a line 200 ft. w. of 11th av., extending from 60th to 61st st., running thence w. to new bulk-head line of Hudson River; 11th av., s. w. corner 62d st., runs w. on 62d st. to e. s. of lands of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, thence s. e. along said lands until the same intersect the w. s. of 11th av., thence n. on avenue to beginning; commencing at land of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, w. s., thence extending from 61st to 62d st., thence w. to Hudson River, (with water rights:) 11th av., w. s., extending from 62d to 63d st., thence w. to lands of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; commencing at land of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, w. s., 26.11 ft. n. of 62d st., runs n. along said lands to s. s. of 63d st., thence w. on 63d st. to Hudson River, thence s. along river to a point 25.5 ft. n. of 62d st., thence e. to place of beginning, (with water rights)	487,500
Same property	487,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 841, first floor, 5 years, per year	$7,000
Bowery, No. 241, store and basement, 5 years, per year	3,000
Liberty st., No. 91, ten years, per year	5,000
Maiden lane, No. 35, lot, 21 years, per year	2,250
13th st., Nos. 110 and 112 East, ten years, per year	4,000
7th av., No. 421, store and cellar, 5 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE DEsirable, well rented high-stoop houses, Nos. 582, 584, and 586 7th av., including corner at junction with Broadway, and opposite the extensive first-class hotel now erecting; examination will show that this property is very finely located for future and very great increase in value, for business purposes. Can be purchased separately or together, much below their value. Owner, forenoon or evenings, No. 238 West 44th st.

HIRAM MERRITT,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 53 3D AV.
PROPERTY RENTED OR SOLD;
Entire charge taken of property; reference given.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS, TO close an estate—The first-class house No. 116 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Irving place, four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25x60x½ the block; in complete order and modern.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—THE three-story brick house, No. 240 West 53d st., handsomely furnished; is in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MEDIUM-SIZE, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 12 East 45th st.

WM. S. GAVEY,
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT, No. 34 Bleecker st., New-York City and country property rented and sold; rents collected; management of tenement property made a specialty.

A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-stoop house, cabinet throughout, in exchange for City or West Chester lots; other first-class houses for sale or exchange. J. J. COADY, No. 120 Park av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 1 and 19 East, No. 18 West 53d st., No. 16 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, DEsirable improved property; brick house in 19th st., near 6th av.; store in Canal st.; several stores and dwellings in the Ninth Ward; prices from $9,500 to $19,000. Apply at the owner's, No. 603 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late David Hoadley, the five-story building, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway; terms easy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, No. 24 East 127th st., near 5th av., in perfect order; choice location. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN, ONLY $20,000—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, 21 feet front, on 46th st., east side; house partially furnished. For particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD church and three full lots on 57th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; church furnished. For further particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x48. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stoop high stoop College lease houses. For particulars apply on premises, 41 and 47 West 49th st.

SOME REAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS houses may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 by 60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT NEW dwelling houses in Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes from 42d st., eleven rooms, two city lots, concrete cellar floor, well, cistern, sidewalks graded and flagged; price, $7,000. Also, dwelling house in prime order, thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, stable, and coach-house, twelve city lots, fruit of all kinds, street graded and sidewalks flagged; price low; terms easy; above places are located in the very best part of the village, three minutes from depot. Apply to owner, W. P. ESTERHOOK, Mount Vernon, or S. R. JOHNSON, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J.; three minutes from depot; very handsomely located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy.
Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 26 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A NEW TWO-STORY and French-roof house of thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, within three minutes' walk of three railroad depots, with all its new furniture, if desired; lot 100x125 feet, filled with shrubbery. This house is very complete, having been built and furnished but a few weeks prior to the death of its owner and occupant. Apply to SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM, No. 63 Beaver st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WEST POINT.—The cottage formerly the residence of Wm. B. Cozzens, deceased, containing twelve rooms; two and one-half acres of ground, situated about one mile from the Parade Ground; also building lots and villa sets. For further particulars, address JOHN B. COZZENS, No. 128 Java st., Greenpoint, or EDWARD COZZENS, West Point.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO COTtages, ten and twelve rooms; modern improvements; elegant fruit. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 255x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PREMISES known as "Ashland Hall," near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot, Montclair, N. J. If not sold by March 7, they will be to let for boarding-house uses, as in years past. Apply on the premises, or address ASHLAND HALL, Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THE NASSAU DRY DOCK
AND
MARINE RAILWAY.

At this date, not having been sold, will positively be offered for sale at auction at the Vendue House, Bay st., in the City of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, March 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as advertised.
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN and WILLIAM JOYCE,
Executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.
FEB. 23, 1874.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL
AT AUCTION,
by order of
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver,
that very
VALUABLE LOT
and
BANKING-HOUSE,
on the north-westerly corner of
NASSAU AND PINE STS.,
known as the
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
on
TUESDAY,
March 3, 1874,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Size of lot, 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet on Pine st. The building contains over thirty offices and basement, independent of the banking-room and rear offices.

NOTE BY AUCTIONEERS.—This banking-room could be very much enlarged by making an entrance on Pine st. See plans and other particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable Tenth Ward property:

BOWERY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Hester and Grand sts.; size, 25x about 120; title perfect; terms favorable.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of R. M. Harison, Esq., Referee:

CHAMBERS STREET—The valuable five-story brick building and lot No. 108 Chambers st., south side, 50 feet west of Church st. Size, 26x75 feet; building covers lot.

For full particulars, &c., apply to auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13. House is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood. Lot, 17 by 100.5.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

SIXTH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—TO lease for a long term of years, for improvement, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st., a very desirable location for almost any kind of business, (theatre, hotel, or flats,) directly opposite Reservoir square, and from the upper windows in view of 5th av.
Apply to S. V. HOFFMAN, No. 210 5th av.

TO LET—IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE Stock Exchange, basement No. 3 Nassau st.; offices on second floor of No. 14 Wall st., and on fourth floor of Nos. 16 and 18 Wall st. Apply to W. I. PAULDING, Room No. 14, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH-west corner of Broome and Mott streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., entire or divided; they are about 51 by 122 feet, six stories, and if required steam-power can be furnished. They are kept open for examination, and all particulars of terms, &c., given by addressing A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO BE LET FOR A LIFE INSURANCE OR other incorporated Company, a large office 60 by 25 feet, with large plate-glass window front; one of the best locations on Chestnut st., near the office of the "Equitable Life," and the new building of the "New-York Mutual;" rent, $2,000 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, No. 824 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground, 200x400 feet on the river, with dock at Lower Ravenswood, Long Island, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUFActuring purposes, 25x108, with loft 40 feet deep, in Broome st., near Mott st.; possession immediately. Apply to R. D. BARKLEY, No. 340 West 23d st.

NOS. 12, 14, AND 16 JOHN ST.—OFFICES, separate or connected, to be let in this building, suitable for jewelers, watch importers, &c.
Inquire of W. VENVILL, Room No. 9, on premises.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar; marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICE TO LET.
A large corner office, second floor of Methodist Book Concern Building, corner of Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TENEMENT PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—The undersigned solicits the collection of rents and charge of real estate; can give good security for honorable dealing; has had long experience in the business. LYMAN DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st., corner Dey st., over North River Bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WANT A WELL-BUILT HOUSE ON MURray Hill for cash customer. J. J. COADY, No. 120 Park av., opposite Grand Central Depot.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP; OVER 15½ hands high; good coupe or match carriage horse. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suite or separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.,
north-west corner 31st st.
Parties can now make arrangements for floors, with private table and attendance, by the year, from May 1.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,
East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; location superior.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,
Between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or part of same, with first-class accommodation and table, at moderate prices. Apply at No. 127 West 45th st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; house unusually desirable; terms moderate. No. 217 West 14th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMEly-furnished room, third floor front, with hall-room connecting; also two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
corner of 28th st.
Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

TABLE-BOARD
For two or three gentlemen can be had at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, and others; first-class board. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 128 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE ROOM; also, extra-size hall room, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER DESIRE board with a strictly private family; unexceptionable references exchanged; permanent if suited. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., No. 45 Beekman st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Country residence in fine order, well furnished; has gas, furnace, range, hot and cold water, brick laundry, set tubs, &c.; full two story and attic, fine basement and kitchen, about three and one-half acres of ground, splendid fruit, shaded lawn, &c.; very healthy, pleasant, and only five minutes' walk from the depot, or ten minutes from the steam-boat dock, commanding fine view of Sound, river, village, and railroad; gentle family horse, with carriage and cart; poultry, hennery, sheds, &c., all in excellent order; the above property is situated in South Norwalk, Conn., and will be let for the season, or longer if desired.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or A. J. NUTTING, at Carhart, Whitford & Co.'s, corner Canal and Broadway, New-York, or L. H. MOORE, on the premises.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

South Washington square	$3,000
29th st., near 5th av	3,000
21st st., near 7th av	1,700
22d st., near 9th av	1,200
44th st., near 6th av	1,200
128th st., near 5th av	1,200
19th st., near 8th av	1,000
85th st., near 4th av	1,000
17th st., near 8th av	700
Broadway, near 27th st	2,500
8th av., near 20th st., store and dwelling	2,500
8th av., near 31st st., store and dwelling	2,200

WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st st.,
From 8 to 10 morning, and 3 to 6 o'clock, afternoon.

TO LET—LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A DEsirable residence in West Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) on high ground, eight minutes' walk from Melrose Station; house large and convenient; on first floor large double parlor, library, sitting and dining room, butler's pantry, store-room, and closets; seven bedrooms, bath-room, and water-closets on second floor; four finished rooms in attic, good cellars, two kitchens, stationary wash-tubs, range, &c. The grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c. A good stable and carriage-house. Terms $100 per month. Possession immediately. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF WASHington and Depeyster sts.—To let or for sale, possession on the 1st of April, the large buildings designed and erected for a young ladies' seminary, with all modern comforts and conveniences, and elegantly furnished in fine order and painted in fresco. Grounds large, fronting on three streets. It will be leased to a good, responsible tenant at a moderate rent, or will sell on very easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF Brooklyn, the neat three-story basement and subcellar house, No. 225 Washington av., third door north-east of Willoughby av., containing twelve rooms, store-room, &c., and the modern improvements; the Greenpoint and Myrtle Avenue cars pass the corner every three minutes; rent, to a respectable private family, $1,000. For particulars and permits to see the house inquire of JOHN W. AMERMAN, in the adjoining building, No. 227, or at No. 47 Cedar st., New-York.

HARLEM.—TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST MARCH—a two-story, basement, and attic frame house, No. 531 East 117th st.; ten rooms; gas and water in the house, with ten lots of ground filled with fruit and shrubbery; fine location and good neighborhood; near the Harlem River and three minutes' walk to steamboat landing to Peck Slip; rent, to good tenant, $600 per annum. Apply to owner at No. 352 West 22d st., or to S. B. KENYON, 3d av., corner 121st st.

AT RIVERDALE—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, a very comfortable dwelling-house, roomy, and in perfect order; heated by two furnaces, and has the gas and water conveniences of a City house; six acres of land, laid out in lawn and garden; stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; the location is one of the finest and most convenient in Westchester County; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

TO LET.—NO. 178 BALTIC ST., NEAR HENRY ST., Brooklyn.—A large house with all the improvements, containing seventeen rooms, with hot-water bath, stationary tubs, a new furnace, and many improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court st., near Sackett st.

A LARGE, WELL-BUILT COUNTRY house, containing eight rooms, in good order, located three-quarters of a mile from Cranford Station, from one to ten acres of land, to let low to a good tenant. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, NEAT COTtage, partly furnished, containing all improvements; rent $1,000. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, elegant furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—SOME ELEgantly-furnished houses, with from five to twenty acres of land, on the ridge overlooking Harlem River and valley; about half a mile above High Bridge. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE VERY LOW—AT Leonia, N. J., forty minutes from Chambers st., a frame cottage, twelve rooms; large out-buildings; four acres, garden, shade and fruit trees. H. REIMERS, No. 51 New st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

TO RENT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone residence on 51st st., near 5th av.; size, 24.5 by 65 by 100; rent, $4,500. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, ENGLISH basement house, (brown-stone,) No. 125 East 36th st.; rent, $2,200. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 26 Broad st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART................Sole Proprietor.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First week of WILLIS COBLE
and his troupe of performing
DOGS, GOATS, AND MONKEYS.
The most wonderful performer ever seen,
LITTLE JACK DARWIN.
First week of the beautiful Serio-comic Vocalist,
MLLE. ZITTELLA.
First week of Local Sensation, viz.:
THE FIRST CRIME; OR, THE FELON'S WIFE,
introducing the entire company. All the mammoth troupe retained. Mr. R. M. CARROLL and SONS, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss MARRIN GORENOLF, Miss JENNIE SATERLEE in a pleasing performance. Concluding with the new drama, THE FIRST CRIME; or, THE FELON'S WIFE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......................Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.
80th to 88th
PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, AT 1:30,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14th st., near 6th av.
MATINEE BENEFIT
to
Miss PHILLIS GLOVER
and
A COMPOSER'S FAMILY,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1:30 P. M.
A grand bill and great cast,
THE MARBLE HEART
and
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Miss PHILLIS GLOVER...as...MARCO and GERTRUDE
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. S. Quigley, Miss Maude Granger, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, (by permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre,) Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and Miss Minnie Bell, (by permission of Mr. Lester Wallack,) Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Charles Leclerq, and others who have volunteered.

Seats may be secured at the box-office, Lyceum Theatre, Wallack's Theatre, and Union Square, Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, Messrs. Vose, Dinsmore & Co., No. 32 Warren st., Griffiths, Curtiss & Co., No. 19 Beaver st., Fox Brothers, No. 14 Pine st., and from Mrs. George Hoffman, No. 599 5th av.

THE VOCAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will give
TWO SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS
at STEINWAY HALL, on
THURSDAYS, March 19 and April 30,
At which Gode's cantata, "The Erl King's Daughter," selections from Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," and the usual variety of madrigals, glees, part songs and choruses, for men's voices, will be sung. Subscriptions, (including two tickets for each concert,) $5, will be received by Dr. W. B. Eager, Jr., No. 107 West 22d st.; G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; James Price, No. 200 Hudson st.; Robt. S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; G. G. Chapin, No. 177 Water st.; W. E. Treadwell, No. 104 Warren st.; W. H. Demarest, with Harper Bros.; G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and other members of the society.

LAST WEEK
of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in
WATER-COLORS
now open, day and evening, at the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., will close Saturday night, Feb. 28.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FORTY-SEVENTH anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity will be celebrated in the hall of the Alpha of New-York Union College, Schenectady, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1874.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 4,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, Samuel W. Gillespie, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and Stephen A. Trowbridge and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to George Wykes, Jr., as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.
f11-2aw3w GEORGE WYKES, Jr., Trustee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHWAB and SAMUEL SCHWAB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan Schwab and Samuel Schwab, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney for Bankrupts, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway.
f18-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James H. Finch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George C. Rich and Augusta M. Rich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. YOUNG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph F. Young, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the day of February, A. D. 1874.
STEPHEN V. WHITE, Assignee,
f25-1aw3wW* No. 8 Wall st., New York City.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made.* The CONCERTO *and* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *These organs are the best made in the United States.* WATERS' *New Scale* PIANOS *have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.* GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *in every City and County in the* United States *and* Canada. *A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.
Mr. G. L. FOX......................Acting Manager.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
A ROUND OF PLEASURE.
1—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part, supported by the Grand Opera-House company.
2—The renowned WILSON BROTHERS, in an entirely new act, ORLANOUIDAS; or, La Double Bar Excelsior.
3—The musical wonders, the JEE BROTHERS, bell ringers, &c.
4—The famed MARTENS' sweet Tyrolean songs.
5—KING SARBRO'S great SUSPENDED BAMBOO performance.
6—THE WILSON BROTHERS' TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.
7—Grand ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS.
8—The MARTENS' popular CAT DUET.
9—KING SARBRO'S perilous descent.
10—The superb entertainment to be crowned by the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, always received with shouts of laughter.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, the big fool of the school, Mr. G. L. FOX.
Schoolmaster..............................Mr. C. K. FOX.

SUNDAY NEXT.—FOURTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT, GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band, CAMPANINI, tenor, and MAUREL, baritone, of the Strakosch Opera Company, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
SIXTH WEEK
Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK	as	ALFRED EVELYN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM	as	BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	MR. GRAVES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD	as	SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SIR JOHN VESEY
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON	as	LORD GLOSSMORE
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	MR. SHARPE
Mr. T. E. MILLS	as	THE OLD MEMBER
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	TABOURET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	GRAB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	CLARA DOUGLAS
Mme. PONISI	as	LADY FRANKLIN
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE	as	GEORGINA VESEY

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
HEAD CENTRE OF
THE NOVELTY AND VARIETY WORLD.
ONE HUNDRED BRILLIANT STAR ARTISTS
EVERY NIGHT,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
On MONDAY, March 2,
An entirely new combination of novelty stars.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Dramatic entertainment by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Hebrew Relief Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Characters by Mr. John H. Bird, Mrs. Sheridan Shook, and others.
Tickets and boxes at Mitchell & Seims, 908 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. Every night and Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Under eighteen years, 15 cents each; family resort. Liberal collection asked.

LECTURES.

SIX ILLUSTRATED LECTURES
To be delivered at the UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, 26th st. and Madison av.,
By B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. L. S., F. G. S.,
On the Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame, with Contrast and Comparison of Monkeys and Men.
DATES OF LECTURES:

MONDAY, March 2.	WEDNESDAY, March 11.
THURSDAY, March 5.	MONDAY, March 16.
MONDAY, March 9.	THURSDAY, March 19.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8 precisely. Course tickets, with reserved seat, $5; single tickets, $1; tickets to be obtained at G. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.

DISCIPLES COURSE OF LECTURES.
"AN HOUR WITH THE HUMOROUS PROSE WRITERS."
Lecture by Rev. A. N. GILBERT, of Baltimore, Md.,
at the
Church of Disciples of Christ, 28th st. and Broadway,
THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

INSTRUCTION, NO. 180 6TH AV.—FRENCH LESsons with a pure pronunciation given in private families by Mr. GAREAU, formerly a Magistrate and member of the University of France.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD take a little girl to board and educate; best references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils; best references; no gentlemen need apply. Address Miss Léon *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER—FOR A YOUNG lady of fine mind and character, a late graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Address C. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO ENGAGE in a book and stationery business will be found by addressing Box No. 680 Post Office, Washington, D. C. The house desiring to sell has been established for fifteen years, and last year realized a profit of $20,000 over all expenses.

MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL.—SUMMER REsort.—Party wishes capable partner that will take half interest, with $50,000; lands produce other things, and has a large prospective value; business Winter and Summer. Real Estate security. Apply to S. C. CONABLE, No. 202 Broadway.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—A HALF INTEREST in a daily morning paper, published in the interior of the State, is offered for sale; a rare chance for a thoroughly competent newspaper manager. Inquire for two days at Room No. 16, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, or direct to same address.

AGENCY WANTED—IN REFINED AND PIG iron, &c., by a gentleman who is connected with an iron manufacturing establishment in Boston, where he could secure business as well as at other points. Address WM. OWEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

A SUITABLE PERSON, WITH A FEW thousand dollars, can secure a respectable, pleasant, profitable, and safe business with the undersigned, and have charge of the financial department. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

$15,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN Massachusetts factory; twenty-five per cent. profit; orders ahead of production; sales cash; first-class references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, A DOWN-town blank-book and stationery store doing good business; splendid opportunity to commence business; present proprietor retiring. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A NEW-YORK CITY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—It is a well-established weekly and will prove a profitable investment. Address AUGUST, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $3,000 TO JOIN me in an old-established metal manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURER, Box 197 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LOVE'S LABORS LOST.
THE GREAT NOVELTY OF THE CENTURY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

Manager Daly deserves a monument for the admirable manner in which he has placed Love's Labor's Lost upon the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. We cannot understand the criticisms of some of the morning journals, to the effect that the play was dull and some of the acts without interest. The truth is that the play possesses a very great and curious interest for all lovers and students of Shakesperean literature, inasmuch as in Love's Labor's Lost will be found the germs of many of the characters afterward elaborated with so much perfection and detail by the great master. * * * Critics who have asserted that if the Shakesperean drama was given with the same perfection of detail shown in the French plays it would be equally popular with the public, will have a chance of testing their judgment when the fate of this play is determined. * * * The tableaus at the close were a fitting finale to a well-acted play. If Love's Labor's Lost, with its novelty, its antique charm, its magnificent costumes, and its very superior acting does not draw full houses, the public and the critics cannot blame Mr. Daly if he gives them what they want, and not what they ought to take.—*Graphic.*

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

. MATINEE of LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, SATURDAY at 1:30.

The King of Navarre	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Biron	Mr. George Clarke
Longaville	Mr. Louis James
Dumain	Mr. Hart Conway
Don Adriano De Armado	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Nathaniel	Mr. D. Whiting
Master Holofernes	Mr. W. Davidge
Dull	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Costard	Mr. James Lewis
Moth	Miss Stella Congdon
A Forester	Mr. F. Chapman
Jaquenetta	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Boyet	Mr. F. Hardenberg
The Princess of France	Miss Ada Dyas
Rosaline	Miss Fanny Davenport
Maria	Miss Sara Jewett
Katharine	Miss Nina Varian
Heims, or Winter	Mr. James G. Peakes
Ver, or Spring	Mlle. Gretchen

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, CHARITY!! The new London sensation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIDA.
Second subscription night of the Spring season.
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
This WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.
AIDA. AIDA.
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY.
CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA.
Grand Chorus and Powerful Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.......Signor E. MUZIO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M.,
First appearance this season of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MONDAY, March 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MIGNON, NILSSON, CAPOUL.
THURSDAY, Feb. 26—BROOKLYN—Les Huguenots.
Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Boxes, $16 and $20. Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1 50.
Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
M. MAUREL'S BENEFIT, MARCH 10.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
IN HER GRAND AND THRILLING
DUAL PERSONATIONS OF
LADY DEDLOCK AND HORTENSE, in a Dramatization in 4 Acts, from CHARLES DICKENS' novel of BLEAK HOUSE, entitled
CHESNEY WOLD.
She will be supported by the whole strength of the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM.
MYSTERIOUS SAFE. FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
Broadway and 35th st.
Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with the exquisite illusion of
THE ANGEL OF THE MADELEINE.
By urgent request, Prof. Tobin will resume, during the week, his popular and instructive lecture on the illusions and delusions of science, introducing
THE MYSTERIOUS SAFE
and
THE FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
Admission, $1; no extras.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
George Fawcett Rowe's great American drama,
LEATHERSTOCKING,
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
STAR COMBINATION CAST.
Magnificent Scenery,
Thrilling Historical Tableaus.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8.
The beautiful romantic Melodrama, entitled:
THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Comedy in three acts of
DOMBEY & SON,
cast to entire strength of the company.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE,
THE BEDOUIN ARABS, H. C. MELVILLE, HANDRICOURT BROS., FELIX LANGLOIS, &c., will appear.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8.
FOURTH GRAND CONCERT
The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

CARD.
Signor ANGELO TORRIANI has resumed lessons in singing at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

GREAT PIGEON SHOW,
At Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d st. Will close on Friday evening, Feb. 27.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of said estate, at the residence of Miss Louise Livingston Hunt, at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 27th day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 23d day of February, 1874.
LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
f25-1aw6mW PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY,
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
B. FRANK SMITH, } Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.
d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-1aw6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-1aw6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.
ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-1aw6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1873.
au27-1aw6mW* GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, NO. 134 Orchard st., Portman square, London, England, under the patronage of the nobility, clergy, and gentry.—Miss COGHLAN continues to recommend superior and efficient English and foreign governesses, companions, and chaperones, on application to her, either personally or by letter. Schools recommended and introduced in England and abroad.

STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERY.

ARREST OF MR. McKAY.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. NORRIS—THE ACCUSED ADMITTED TO BAIL—RUMORS IN WALL STREET.

The bold attempt to create a panic in stocks made at the Stock Exchange on the afternoon of the 17th inst., by the use of forged letters purporting to come from President Wm. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and from Mr. J. D. Cox, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company, and in which the intention of the respective companies to largely increase its capital stock was announced, is familiar to the readers of THE TIMES. These letters, forged upon the official paper of the companies, were handed to Mr. Wheelock, Vice President of the Stock Exchange, and by him were read, according to the usual custom. The subsequent excitement and depression of the market were relieved by the prompt receipt and announcement of dispatches from the offices of the companies that such letters were fraudulent, and in nowise founded on fact. The statement of Vice President Wheelock, and of Mr. E. D. McKay, No. 165 Broadway, were so recently published that their familiar contents need not be given at this time. This matter of forged letters and the effect of the same were regarded very seriously by the Stock Exchange, and although some people were of the opinion that little enough was being done by the Governing Committee, they labored under a mistake. The story told by Mr. McKay, and published exclusively in THE TIMES, was such a one as might properly call for further investigation, and the unraveling of the mystery was committed to a subcommittee of the Executive Committee.

The inquiries instituted disclosed the fact that McKay was the only person who profited by the forgeries, and he was very naturally regarded with suspicion by everybody. The Governing Committee finally concluded that Mr. McKay should be brought before the courts to explain conduct which appeared to be of a criminal character. Accordingly Mr. J. B. Norris, of the committee, appeared before Police Justice Bixby on Monday, at the Tombs, and made an affidavit charging McKay with conspiracy to defraud and forgery. Yesterday he was arrested by Detective Farley while on the way to New-York on the Brooklyn Ferry to Wall street, and after a few hours' detention, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. The affidavit upon which McKay was arrested reads as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.:

John B. Norris being duly sworn, deposes, and on his oath alleges, that he is of full age, and resides in the City of Brooklyn; that he is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and of the Governing Committee thereof, appointed to investigate the forgeries and frauds hereinafter set forth, and to prosecute the perpetrators thereof. That the Stock Exchange is an association of brokers and dealers in stocks, and that the market for public stocks, and for the shares of corporate companies, is under the direction of said Exchange, held in its building in Broad street, in the City of New-York. That said Exchange has various rules and by-laws governing the manner of selling said stocks and public funds. That among other rules and by-laws there is a rule or by-law of said Exchange which provides that any corporate body, the stock of which is dealt in at the Exchange, which intends the increase its capital stock shall give notice in writing of its intention so to do to the said Exchange thirty days before the issue of such stock. That on the 17th day of February, 1874, one E. D. C. McKay, of the City of Brooklyn, and certain other persons, to deponent unknown by name, conspired together in the City and County of New-York, to falsely make and execute a letter or announcement addressed to the Stock Exchange and purporting to be signed by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, William Orton, announcing that said last-named company had decided to increase its capital from $41,078,410 to $50,000,000, with the intent and for the express purpose of injuriously affecting trade and commerce, particularly in the market of said Stock Exchange, by depreciating the value of the stock of said Western Union Telegraph Company, and thus enabling the said conspirators to purchase the same at less than its value. That in pursuance of such conspiracy the said McKay and the person whose name is unknown to defendant, did forge and make a letter purporting to have been written by William Orton, President of said company, which is annexed hereto, and delivered the same to the Stock Exchange, and upon the receipt thereof the price of stock of said company was affected disastrously and injuriously, and declined at least two per cent., contrary to the statute in that case made and provided and against the peace of the people of this State. And he further charges that on the 17th day of February, 1874, one E. D. C. McKay, of the City of Brooklyn and some other person, the name of which person is unknown, conspired together in the City and County of New-York to falsely make and execute a letter addressed to the Stock Exchange and purporting to be signed by J. D. Cox, President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, falsely announcing to the Stock Exchange that said company intended to raise its capital stock from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, with the intent of causing the price of said stock to decline in order that they might purchase the same at less than its value, and thus injure trade and commerce in this State, contrary to the statute in such cases, and against the peace of the people of the State. And deponent further charges that in pursuance of such conspiracy, the said McKay and the other party, whose name is unknown, did forge and execute a letter purporting to be the letter of the said J. D. Cox, and presented the same to the Stock Exchange, and which is annexed hereto, and did profit from a decline in price caused thereby. And deponent further charges that the said E. D. C. McKay, at the City of New-York, on the 17th of February, 1874, with intent to defraud this deponent and other members of the New-York Stock Exchange, did falsely make and utter the entries or letters hereto annexed, purporting to be the letters of the two corporations, the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and delivered said entries to the Stock Exchange, which then had business transactions with said corporations, by which the value of the capital stocks of said corporations were materially diminished and affected, contrary to the statute and against the peace of the people of this State.

JOHN B. NORRIT.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of February, 1874.

B. H. BIXBY, Police Justice.

Annexed to the affidavit was the evidence against the prisoner, consisting of the forged letters of Messrs. Orton and Cox, read in the Stock Exchange.

When this affidavit was lodged against Mr. McKay a warrant was issued for his arrest. Detective Farley was charged with its execution, and the officer found the man "wanted" on the Brooklyn ferry-boat yesterday morning at about 9:30 o'clock, as above stated. McKay, when quietly informed by the officer that he was under arrest, treated the matter with *sang froid*, and a close observer of the two on the ferry-boat would not have noticed anything out of the common in their demeanor toward each other. Detective Farley took his prisoner to Police Head-quarters, where he was kept in the office of Captain Irving, the chief of the detective force, for several hours. He asked to be allowed to send for his counsel, but complains that this courtesy was denied him, and he could not see his friends until he met them in the Police Court. He arrived at the Tombs about 2:30 P. M., being brought there in a carriage, and under the escort of Detective Farley. The prisoner was not at all abashed or intimidated at being arraigned before a Police Justice on a complaint of such a serious character. He was perfectly cool and self-possessed, and professed to believe that the charges against him were absurd, and was particular to caution the numerous representatives of the press, with whom he conversed freely, that the affidavit charged him only with "conspiracy to defraud." He expressed the opinion that the newspapers had not put the facts in relation to his case before the public in the proper light. The statements made, he said, were substantially true, but somewhat highly colored in the method of composition. He felt that he was innocent of any criminal intent, and was confident that he would be ultimately cleared of any imputation of guilt. The young man who aided him to realize $6,000 or $7,000 was still a mystery to him, and he could add nothing to the explanation which he has already given to the public. When questioned by the Justice he stated that his name was E. D. C. McKay; that he was a native of New-York, thirty-eight years of age, an insurance broker, and resided at No. 144 Remsen street, Brooklyn. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him. Mr. S. B. White, a friend of the prisoner, was in court, and Wm. Willett, broker, of No. 59 East Fifty-second street, became his bondsman to appear to answer at General Sessions. The prisoner departed with his friends.

The announcement of McKay's arrest was the main topic of conversation in Wall street throughout yesterday. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Norris, of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., No. 66 Exchange place, to make inquiry as to the arrest and other matters connected with it. Mr. Norris stated that the subcommittee having become satisfied of its advisability had taken the summary action which has led to the arrest. Further, that the Governing Committee of the Exchange would hold a meeting at 3 o'clock to-day, at which the report of the subcommittee would be read. Mr. Norris, while polite, was reticent in regard to any opinions that might be entertained in the matter. The name of Mr. S. V. White, broker, No. 8 Wall street, had in some way become connected with the affair, inasmuch as he had had business relations with McKay. An unpleasant rumor spread yesterday morning, even to the effect of Mr. White's complicity with the forgeries, and indirectly of his arrest. Mr. White was on 'Change yesterday afternoon, and a TIMES reporter found him at his office shortly after 4 o'clock. In response to inquiries he stated that he had not heard before of any such rumors; that he had not sold stock for Mr. McKay for over a twelvemonth; that he was "long" on Western Union and Wabash on the day of the presentation of the forged letters, and that he (Mr. White) was out of the City at the time. He did not believe that any responsible member of the Stock Exchange would admit a doubt of his integrity, and that his record was clear. He admitted that he had visited McKay at the Tombs, and that he had aided in effecting his release, as he would do for any friend in distress.

MULFORD MARTIN'S WILL.

Surrogate Hutchings has admitted to probate the will of Mulford Martin, which was contested by four daughters of the deceased. The will gave the bulk of the property, which amounts to $4,000,000, to his sons, and about $100,000 to each of the daughters. The contest was upon the ground that the decedent was of impaired mind when he made this will, and that he had made a subsequent one revoking it; also that the second will, having been destroyed, [illegible] interests. The Surrogate decides that the testator was of sound mind at the time he executed the contested will, and that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant him in holding that there had been a subsequent will.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

STOCKWELL'S CLAIM FOR RENT—THE LEASING OF ARMORIES—NEW QUARTERS FOR THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. Mr. Vance was called to the chair. A peremptory mandamus was received in the matter of Levi S. Stockwell's claim against the County for rent of the armory No. 699 Broadway from May 1, 1871, to Aug. 1, 1873, amounting to $14,980. Supervisor Cooper offered a resolution to audit the claim at the sum stated, in accordance with the terms of the writ. A long and animated debate ensued.

Supervisor Flanagan moved that the resolution be made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

Supervisor Van Schaick said that the Controller had an opportunity to compromise the claim at a much less sum than was demanded, and he would wish the Controller to understand that these leases of armories are valid, and that if the rents are not paid now they will have to be paid with interest some other time.

Supervisor Ottendorfer thought the rents of many of the armories were exorbitant, and the Board should investigate the present claim before passing it.

Supervisor Billings replied that it was a wise dispensation of Providence that they were not all made editors and publishers of newspapers. Some were lawyers and others were attached to different professions. In regard to the claim before the board an opportunity was presented at one time to settle it at $2,000 less than the sum now under audit; but no advantage was taken of that opportunity, and now the full amount would have to be paid.

Supervisor McCafferty said he saw the Corporation Counsel about the armory rents and leases, and that official told him he would in no case consent to anything but an alternative mandamus in respect to such claims, so as to allow the Supervisors to investigate, and, if necessary, reduce them. He believed some of the armory rents were most exorbitant, and the leases had a demoralizing effect upon the National Guard.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Armories.

Supervisor Cooper said that the claim had already been before a committee.

Supervisor Ottendorfer—Never, never.

Supervisor Cooper—The gentleman is mistaken. The claim was before a committee, and they refused to take action upon it, because the rent was incurred in 1871—prior to their accession to office.

The motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Armories was then put and lost by a vote of 8 to 6, and the motion to make it the special order at the next meeting was adopted.

Supervisor Monheimer called up the resolution introduced at the last session assigning the Seventy-first Regiment to the building corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and cancelling the lease of their present quarters, which will expire in May, 1874. The rent of the latter is $23,000 per annum.

Supervisor Cooper moved that the consideration of the question be postponed till the next meeting, but the motion was lost by a vote of 10 to 4.

Supervisor Van Shaick said he was opposed to releasing armories, but he thought the question might be settled. They could put the Seventy-first with the Twenty-second Regiment, as the latter had more room than they required.

Supervisor Monheimer replied that any proposition looking toward delay in the matter was adverse to the views of those in favor of the resolution.

Supervisor Gilon said the building on Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street was a perfect magazine. The lower story was divided into stables, and the story above was a place for the storage of turpentine and other inflammable materials. Such an armory would endanger the lives of the soldiers and have a demoralizing effect. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

After some further remarks the resolution removing the regiment was adopted by a vote of 12 to 2. The Seventy-first Regiment have protested against the change, on the ground that the building is unsafe; that it could be easily fired; that the City has expended $25,000 on their present quarters; that the troops, if quartered in the proposed building, could not prove effective in case of a riot, and that the property in charge of the regiment belonging to the State, and valued at $30,000, would not be safe in the building. No action was taken on this protest.

The board assigned the building on Broadway and Fourth street to the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Supervisor Van Schaick, in behalf of the Committee on County Offices, to whom was referred the resolutions in relation to donations to the poor, reported that $512 had been subscribed by the Register and his attachés.

The board then adjourned.

THE POTTER'S FIELD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. John Dunphy, the Keeper of Hart's Island, was again examined yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee in relation to interments in Potter's Field. At the request of Alderman Cooper, one of the members of the committee, Mr. Dunphy presented a book containing entries of burials made under his supervision. The book was examined by Messrs. Gilon and Cooper, but found that it did not give any records as to the mode of interment or how specifically to distinguish one body from another, with a view to immediate recognition if necessary. Each page of the book was divided into eight columns. The first contained the certificate of death from the Board of Health, the second the name, the third the religion of the deceased, the fourth the place of birth, the fifth the disease, the sixth the name of physician by whom attended; the seventh, the last residence of the deceased, (if known) and the eighth the date of burial. After this examination, Alderman Gilon asked Mr. Dunphy if it was possible, by his mode of interment to designate the precise spot of a burial? Mr. Dunphy replied in the negative. He said that the date of burial and the number of bodies interred on that day, were the only means to find bodies under the present system. Alderman Gilon then suggested that trenches should not contain more than forty-five bodies, in three divisions, so as to be easily recovered, and that the Commissioners of Charities publish weekly the names and descriptions of persons buried in Potter's Field. The committee will probably make a report next Thursday.

A MAN OF MANY TRADES.

Charles H. Sharp alias John Miller was committed in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The complainant, William Kershner, of No. 209 Varick street, states that on the 18th of last June he was robbed of $600 in money and two gold watches, worth at least $300, by the prisoner. His affidavit states that Miller was boarding in his house, and did odd work around for which he gave him free meals. The money and watches were locked up in a bureau. It appears Miller mysteriously disappeared on the 18th of June, and the property was missed an hour afterward. Mr. Kershner's daughter, Clara, says she saw the prisoner working on a key for several days previous to the robbery, and on the day that it occurred saw him leave the house, carrying a small bundle, which he said he was taking to the washwoman. She also saw him throw something back into the yard, which turned out to be the false key which he made and which fitted the bureau from where the money was stolen. Detective Hey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, has been tracking up Miller ever since the robbery, and yesterday arrested him on car No. 19 of the Ninth Avenue Railroad, by whom he was employed as conductor. He also filled the position of orderly on Hart's Island about a year ago. He denies all knowledge of the larceny, but admitted that after leaving Mr. Kershner's house he changed his name to Charles H. Sharpe, and was known by that name on the railroad. Being unable to procure bail he was locked up.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Sheriff's sale of St. John's Church, in Orange, N. J., which was to have taken place yesterday, was again postponed until March 3, to allow of an answer being made to Bishop Corrigan's appeal for assistance. On Sunday next special collections will be made in all the Catholic churches in the diocese, and the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the church. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday afternoon at the Bishop's residence, and last evening the Catholic Union met and appointed committees to solicit subscriptions. Rev. Father Byrne, late of Camden, has been appointed Pastor of the church. He is a man of ability and energy, and it is expected that he will be able to do much toward relieving the church from its present difficulties. Father Hickey, the late Pastor, has been suspended by Bishop Corrigan, to await an investigation of his alleged mismanagement.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The annual election of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company was held at the President's office, Exchange place, yesterday. Over $12,000,000 stock, or 2,400 votes, were represented, and the result was the unanimous election of the ticket subjoined. Nothing else of general interest transpired:

President—Samuel Sloan.
Treasurer—Andrew J. Odell.
Secretary—Fred. F. Chambers.
Managers—William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, Geo. Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, John Brisbin, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, James Blair, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry A. Kent, A. L. Dennis.

THE MINING ENGINEERS.

WINTER SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESSES BY PROF. BARNARD, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers opened its February meeting last evening at the rooms of the Geographical Society at the Cooper Institute, Mr. R. W. Raymond, President of the society, in the chair. Among those present were the following: Prof. W. H. Pettee, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. W. P. Blake, New-Haven; F. Firmstone, Prof. F. Prime, Jr., Easton, Penn.; J. F. Blandy, Philadelphia; W. G. Cogswell, Franklin Iron Works, New-York; A. L. Holley, Brooklyn; W. H. Scranton, Oxford, N. J.; E. C. Pechen, Dunbar, Penn.; T. S. Blair, Pittsburg, Penn.; Eckley B. Coxe, Drifton, Luzerne County, Penn.; —— Slade, Trenton, N. J.; Oswald J. Heirvich, Midlothian, West Va.; Thos. M. Drown, Prof. P. Frazier, Jr., Philadelphia; —— Stearns, Wilkesbarre; Prof. Egleston, Prof. R. W. Raymond, H. F. Q. D'Aligny, G. A. Gardner, Dr. J. Walz, Abram S. Hewitt, J. A. Church, R. P. Rothwell, New-York.

This is the tenth meeting of the institute since its formation in 1871, and it now numbers over 300 members, representing various portions of the United States. The institute holds three meetings annually, one in February, one in May, and the third in October. The nine previous meetings were held respectively at Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Troy, Philadelphia, New-York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Easton. At 8:30 P. M. the President called the meeting to order, and introduced Prof. J. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College.

Dr. Barnard welcomed the members of the institute in the name of the City of New-York. He esteemed it, he said, a great honor that he should be required to act in the capacity which had been delegated to him. He was at a loss to account for the selection, but perhaps one reason was to be found in the fact that for some ten years past he had been engaged at the business of making mining engineers himself, although he had not the honor to belong to the class. It struck him as a little singular that there should exist such a power as creating functionaries, or empowering men to perform certain functions which the person conferring such power was not legally permitted to perform himself. There seemed to be in this something like a paradox—a controversion of the proposition *creaturam, creatori, superiorem esse, natura rerum non constat*, or in other words, that the creature should not happen to be superior to the Creator. Yet it often happened to men to give to others offices that they could not fill themselves. So it occurred in his case that he had occasion to make the beginnings for engineers, while the continuation, the development, the growth, and innate power rested with themselves. Thus it was that many members of the profession, whom in after years he could hardly recognize, had been the callow fledglings who had passed through his hands. His present occupation was, he said, simply to bid welcome to the Institute of Engineers, and the performance of that function was attended by the condition that he should not be asked to do anything more. Before sitting down, however, he wished to make two remarks in regard to the profession of his audience, and in some slight extent to illustrate them. In the first place, every profession, in its very existence was one of the most characteristic fruits, and one of the most significant evidences of an advanced civilization, and, in the second place, it was one of the most efficient instrumentalities of promoting the advancement of civilization. The science of mining was in every respect characteristic of advancement. The earliest era was the stone age, when men were without metals, and when they were very little better, so far as art was concerned, than the savages who did not go below the surface to seek for the treasures of the earth. Then came the bronze age, when men had found metals in their native state, as, for instance, tin and copper, the combination of which went to make bronze. The condition of the people was then lifted above those of the stone period. Then came the iron age, which was a manifest advance on the bronze period, although at that time they had not iron in the manufactured condition which belonged to an advanced civilization. After the iron age came the age of steel, although it was not so denominated. The principal use of steel then was to make swords and implements of warfare, but now its principal use was to increase the comfort and happiness of the people. If people observed the progress of civilization since history began they would observe that nothing so kept pace with advancement as the number of uses to which metals were put. It had been said that civilization first made its appearance with a spear of wheat in its hand, but his opinion was that cereals had not been so cultivated as to be characteristic of civilization until iron had been brought pretty well into use. It would be much better to say that civilization commenced in the palm of Vulcan, holding a red-hot tongs. Their object, however, was to put metals into the hands of metallurgists with the view of having them applied to the development of products and arts, in the hands of those who could use them skillfully. In this way their efforts became powerful in the development of civilization. Civilization was a somewhat complex idea, the issue of which involved many divergent lines. It manifested itself in many ways, in moral, in material, and in intellectual advancement. He considered that the Institute of Mining Engineers had a noble work before it. What they accomplished was professional, but in its accomplishment they were helping along, most potently, progress and civilization. In conclusion, he again welcomed the members of the institute in the name of the City of New-York.

The members of the institute having been invited to visit the Ringwood and Sterling Mines, Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt reported that he had completed the necessary arrangements for the trip, and requested the members to take the 9:40 A. M. train for Montclare, to-morrow, from Jersey City. After visiting Ringwood, carriages would be in waiting to convey the gentlemen to the Sterling Mines.

The President, Mr. Raymond, then came forward and said that they used to read in the now-forgotten tongues of the Greek and Latin languages the story about Alexander, who paused upon the confines of the then-known world and wept that there was not another world to conquer. He did not know whether Dr. Barnard had ever been compared to this renowned conqueror of ancient times, but he could at all events truly say of him, that if there was any distinction in the world of science which he had not yet attained he had only to hold out his hand for it. He had said that he was engaged in the cause of education, and that in some sense made him of the engineer's sort, and he thought he might fairly reply that they were trying to make themselves belong to his sort. They wanted to become fully educated men in the departments of science to which they applied themselves. They were not specialists in any sense. They often heard how the commentators found new beauties in Shakespeare which the author never dreamed of, and yet they all lay in the author's plan. It was so in a manner of the plan upon which their society had been organized. What had been done hitherto had been so shaped that if they had to sit down together again and plan their future they could not have made it better than it now was. It possessed all the quality of a body of specialists with the quality of a liberal body meeting together from all parts of the country. They were eminent engineers of metals, and they dealt with subjects relating to ores and metals. The man who would be proficient in these branches must be well informed in many other subjects, he should know nearly everything. They were all endeavoring to enlarge the culture of each other. He did not think that even those among them who came from the far West, and who were dealing with the gold of the Rocky Mountains, were disinterested in the discussions they heard at these sessions. As the practice of any part of their profession interested a man in all other branches of it, it was one of the chief pleasures and profits derived from their discussions that these who were ignorant of the particular details of another portion could there obtain them from prominent friends. They would remember the invitation given to the British Iron and Steel Institute last August. He was in receipt of a letter from the Secretary informing them that they found upon considering the matter that enough of the members could not remain away from their homes as long a time as would be necessary to avail themselves of the invitation and on this account the subject was laid over by common consent. It had been supposed that their association was not an iron and steel institute. But he claimed that they were to America what the British Iron and Steel Company has been to England. They were regarded as having been the means of bringing before the American public almost everything of importance in the iron and steel metallurgy, and he claimed they were the proper body to invite the English association. He had received a letter from the Philadelphia Institute, stating their willingness to co-operate with them in case the English Institute came to this country in bearing out the expenses. He did not believe that any association which was simply a particular association confined to any one district, could represent the interests of the country. The fact that their association joined so many other industries in its range of subjects, so far from making them less than the Iron and Steel Institute, was a feature which, if he had them here, he would earnestly advise them to adopt, since they might sometimes get light on iron and steel from men devoted to the study of copper and lead.

Mr. E. L. Holly gave a series of stereopticon illustrations of the Bessemer machinery used in smelting iron ore. After enumerating the amount of work they were enabled to get through by means of the Bessemer process as compared with the old systems, he said that new improvements were being so constantly introduced that they did not know where the capacity of the Bessemer steel works would stop. A little while ago they thought the best a five-ton plant could do would be to supply nuggets to a first-class rail mill all the time. Now, however, they were able to accomplish a great deal more. The causes of this increased production were various, but he thought the principal causes were to be found in a better organization and a more intimate knowledge of the plant and the processes made use of, as well as the disposition of the men engaged in the business to take more risks. Another important reason was the great improvements effected in the mechanical details, and to some of these improvements he called their attention. One of the difficulties they had to encounter was in melting the iron with sufficient regularity to give them five tons an hour. The melting of iron was first performed in an air furnace, but they soon saw that a very large number of these furnaces would be necessary to give them the quantity required. He then referred to McKenzie's cupola, and gave the reasons for using it in preference to a larger one, and gave upward of twenty illustrations of the various kinds of machinery used in smelting processes, pointing out many invaluable improvements which have been recently introduced.

The President then adjourned the session to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER COCKING MAIN.

It was announced that a meeting of several prominent sporting men was to take place yesterday at a well-known pit in Westchester County, to witness a cocking main between New-Jersey and Westchester. A TIMES reporter reached the scene at 2 P. M. On entering, he inquired of a man behind the bar where the tourney was, but he was entirely ignorant of the whole affair. There was considerable noise overhead, however, and the reporter ascended the rickety ladder. He was met by a rough-looking individual at the door, who held out his hand for $2, which was the entrance fee. After procuring a ticket, he was ushered into the scene of combat. This was a large room on the second story of the building, about 50 feet long by about 20 in breadth. In the centre of the room there was formed on the floor a circle about 10 feet in diameter, and carpeted. This was the pit. Around the pit seats were arranged for the more aristocratic portion of the audience, while behind these were gathered several of the "fancy." Then there was a delegation of gamblers. Besides these, there was a number of veteran dog-fighters. Such was the commixture that assembled to witness the main yesterday between the rival feather champions of New-Jersey and Westchester. At 2 P. M. the weighing in began. The articles of agreement stated that each side should show fifteen cocks, fight all that fell in, according to New-York rules, at weights ranging from four pounds to five pounds thirteen ounces, for $50 each battle, and $500 the odd fight. The weighing in resulted in thirteen pairs being matched. Patience nearly exhausted and suffocation imminent, at 2:15 P. M. the cheering news was forced through the fetid atmosphere, "here they come." The crowd gathered closely around the pit, and a pair of game fowls were brought in by two men in their shirt-sleeves, and all was ready for the first vent. The Westchester fowls were mostly bred from a duck-wing Sefton gray cock and a pile hen of Westchester, while the New-Jersey stock was a mixed lot of Tarrytown and Irish breeds. Betting at the commencement of the main was in favor of New-Jersey, and directly the battle list was hung up and the weights seen, the odds became $100 to $90 on their winning. Both sides produced good birds, and the fighting throughout the main was first class. Westchester won, gaining eight battles to New-Jersey's five. Large sums of money changed hands. The main lasted five hours.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.

The imposing religious ceremony of taking the black veil was performed yesterday in the Convent of Mercy, East Houston street, the postulant being Miss Bridget Creamer, in religion Sister Mary Evangelista, sister to Congressman Thos. J. Creamer. The chapel of the establishment was crowded to its utmost capacity by the friends and relatives of the postulant, as well as by those of the general public who managed to obtain admission. At 8:30 the nuns, habited in black and white, according to their degrees in religion, and bearing lighted tapers, marched in procession to the chapel and took their seats in the stalls on either side. The sister about to take the vows knelt in the centre, in front of the altar, bearing a lighted taper in her hand. Archbishop McCloskey, robed in full canonicals, was the celebrant of the day. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Farrelly, Salter, McGlynn, and McGean. The mass was a low one, but neverthelees imposing, the singing and music by the sisters being exquisitely rendered. After an exhortation from the Archbishop on the solemn act about to be performed, the postulant took the vows with the usual ceremonies, and received the black veil and ring. Clad in her new attire, the newly-professed nun prostrated herself on the ground before the altar, and remained in this position while the choir chanted the "Litany of the Saints." At its conclusion she was raised, and stood erect while the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. The new sister then went through the ceremony known as the "Kiss of Peace," proceeding through the chapel and kissing each of the sisters on either cheek. This concluded the ceremonies, and the clergy and sisterhood marched in procession from the chapel to the convent, the new sister being awarded the place of honor. Notwithstanding that the season is Lent, the main and side altars were magnificently decorated, and literally blazed with innumerable lights. The ceremonies, on the whole, were imposing, and to those not accustomed to such sights, exceedingly interesting.

EVENING SCHOOL CLOSING EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of Female Evening School No. 33, on Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, took place last night. The large school-room was crowded to overflowing with pupils and visitors, to whom the event proved a most enjoyable one. Among those on the platform were Capt. John Farrell, of the Eighth Precinct; H. D. Ranney, M. D., Messrs. W. Rillian, Michael Roche, J. Holyderber, E. Littlefield, and Murray. The programme of exercises, which was executed under the direction of Miss Charlotte Farrell, Principal, was well selected. It comprised vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, recitations, &c., many of which were admirably rendered. The rendition of the duet "Love and Pride," and chorus, "God Save our Fatherland," was much admired, and the recitation of "Sheridan's Ride" and Drake's "American Flag" evoked applause. Gold and silver medals were presented to those pupils who had arrived nearest perfection, and other rewards were distributed for good attendance and punctuality. The singing of "Home, Sweet Home" brought the season of 1873-4 to a close.

THE TROUBLES IN THE CHURCH OF THE TABERNACLE.

A meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Tabernacle, Second avenue and Tenth street, was held last evening in the school-rooms beneath the church, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the resignation of their late Pastor, Rev. Wayland Hoyt. The entire proceedings relating to the call of Mr. Hoyt to this church were read. The committee then submitted their report, which recited that in their judgment Rev. Wayland Hoyt had fulfilled his duties as Pastor, while the Church had fulfilled every obligation in the letter and spirit which it assumed. The report recommended that the resignation of Mr. Hoyt be accepted. After considerable discussion, on motion the report was adopted, and the recommendation of the committee was accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE RURAL CLUB.

The fourth annual dinner of the members of the Rural Club was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The tables were spread for about sixty guests, and fully that number participated in the proceedings. Among those present were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, H. T. Williams, Elliott C. Cinden, C. T. Hulburd, David S. Croly, F. M. Hexamer, Robert J. Dodge, and D. D. T. Moore. After disposing of the excellent viands which were provided addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the President of the club, S. P. Parsons, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, and other members of the club.

GERMAN NOTES.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association, Mr. P. Betz presiding, held a meeting at No. 8 Duane street last night, when the action of the German Republican Central Committee in reference to Mr. Scherman's excise amendments was indorsed, and the organization for the ensuing year was completed.

The Third Assembly District German Reform organization held a meeting at No. 375 Broome street last night, when action was taken to effect a reorganization, and a number of additional members were enrolled.

The Friendship German Women's Aid Society gave a masquerade ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard street, last night, which was a well-patronized affair.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A walking match has been arranged between Wm. Brown, of this City, and Edward Mullen, of Boston. They have posted $200 and signed articles of agreement to walk a ten-mile race for $500 a side and the championship of the United States. The race is to take place on April 7, at Deerfoot Park, Long Island. The second deposit of $250 a side is to be posted at the *Clipper* Office on the 4th of March. Both the contestants are extraordinary walkers, and have each held the position of champion of America. Eastern sporting men are backing Mullen, while sporting men of this place are backing Brown. Frank Queen is the temporary stake-holder.

ALLEGED REAPPEARANCE OF KELSEY.

Yesterday afternoon an individual called at the saloon of Mr. John Gonnond, in Long Island City, and during the course of a conversation between himself and the proprietor, he asserted that he had seen Charles Kelsey, the Huntington tar-and-feather hero, about two weeks ago, in the vicinity of College Point. He said he was not mistaken with regard to the identity of the man, as he was quite intimate with him. Kelsey was in a wagon with another man, and was followed as far as the Shell Road, where he was lost sight of. The name and address of the party making the above assertion has been left with Gonnond, who refuses to make them known.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The murderer Simmons is still at the Tombs.

An unknown woman was found dead in the area of No. 78 West Houston street, yesterday morning.

John Nelligan, aged fifteen, of No. 351 Pearl street, fell into the hold of the brig Balear, at Pier No. 7 East River, and sustained serious injuries.

The Commissioners of the new parade ground give notice to all property-owners interested to send in their deeds, or the awards will be made to unknown owners.

There will be an examination of about forty applicants for the positions of Night Inspectors to the New-York Customs Office before the Civil Service Board to-day.

At the Women's Education Society, Plimpton Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hannah McL. Shepard read a paper on "The Present Education of Women, a Dwarfing Process."

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $1,096,149 66, and the disbursements $853,554 20. The balance in the City Treasury on Saturday was $1,725,467 13.

Special Agent Jayne, of the Customs Office, who has been giving testimony before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington during the past few days, returned to this City yesterday.

At the closing exercises of the First Ward Evening School, P. G. Duffy Principal, a select programme of duets, solos, and recitations were given by the pupils for the entertainment of the guests.

The steam-ship City of Brussels, which arrived to-day, reports that 134 miles west of Fastnet she passed the steam-ship Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion Line, putting back to Liverpool with the loss of her funnel.

The body of the boy run over and killed on Monday evening by a dummy engine of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was yesterday identified as that of Thomas Carrick, aged seventeen years, of No. 112 West Thirty-first street.

The Hudson River is understood to be open to Poughkeepsie, but no freight barges have yet left the City except one on Sunday for New-Hamburg. Arrangements are making, it is understood, to start a regular line of barges to-morrow.

By the bursting of the steam-pipe on board the steamer Crescent City, at Pier No. 13 North River, Henry Canning, chief engineer, and Patrick McCue, fireman, were severely scalded. They were cared for at Park Hospital. Robert Johnson, of Jersey City, was slightly injured and sent home.

Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, F. L. S., F. G. S., will, by special request, deliver a course of six lectures on the "Unity of Plans and Evidence of Design in the Animal Frame with Contrast and Comparison of Monkeys and Men," at the Union League Club Theatre, commencing Monday, March 2.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, which left Liverpool Feb. 12, and Queenstown on Feb. 13, reached this port yesterday. The mails she brought, as also the special files received some hours previously by the Celtic, were fresher by three days' dates than those already at hand. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for favors.

Judge Woodruff yesterday announced in the Equity part of the United States Circuit Court, that on Monday next he would allow defaults in cases where the parties failed to appear. He also announced that lawyers engaged in cases below No. 28 on the calendar need not attend before that day, as their cases would not be called till then.

The Department of Buildings report for the week ending 21st inst... 51 unsafe buildings, 17 made secure, 1 taken down, and 72 notices of unsafe structures served. Notices have been served on 103 owners to provide fire-escapes for their buildings, and certain places of public amusement were notified to make alterations suggested by the department.

Twenty-seven boys and girls, selected from the 606 children in the New-York Juvenile Asylum who have received from six months to two years' instruction and discipline, were sent out Monday afternoon, by Erie Railroad, to Illinois under the care of Mr. Munson, City Visiting Agent, to be indentured by Mr. Wright, Resident Western Agent.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday a communication was read from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey promising to make a survey of the dumping-ground on the eastern shore of Staten Island. A letter was also received from the Light house Inspector, stating that a buoy on the "mud flats," which had been broken, was replaced and in order.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation have unanimously reported favorably the act to provide for the arbitration of mercantile disputes in this port, and the House ordered the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject to be printed with the bill. Mr. Biglin deserves the thanks of the merchants for the promptness with which he has taken up and furthered their views as expressed by their Chamber.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans fell down stairs at No. 60 Summit street yesterday, and received serious injuries.

The expert accountants made some new discoveries of fraud in the Tax Office yesterday, and rumors of the arrest of a prominent ex-official were again in circulation.

Anna Gustavenson died at the Homeopathic Hospital in Cumberland street, yesterday, from the effects of burns recently received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Officer Keen, who shot and killed Geo. Jackson, (colored,) an alleged thief, while the latter was attempting to escape from him, is under arrest to await the result of the inquest.

The relations of Robert De Long, alias Wm. Roberts, the chicken thief who was shot and killed by Private Watchman Augustus, have not yet claimed the body. The inquest will be held this evening.

A Sheriff's officer still remains in possession of the Long Island Club House, and it is probable that in a few weeks the property will go under the hammer to satisfy the creditors, many of whom have already obtained judgments against it.

Margaret Sullivan, a domestic in the employ, of Father Gleason, of the Church of the Visitation was committed by Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a sachel containing $40, the property of Mary Daily, while the latter was visiting at Father Gleason's house.

District Attorney Rodman has appointed Mr. Thomas Moore Assistant District Attorney, in the place of Edgar M. Cullen. Mr. Moore, who is a young man, is a Brooklyn lawyer having an office on Broadway, New-York. He votes the Democratic ticket, but is not known in politics.

In the suit of Maria T. Loretz against John M. Loretz, Jr., the organist, to recover $2,000 which, it is alleged, Loretz transferred from the plaintiff's bank account to his own on an order which she unwittingly gave him, Judge Tappen yesterday took the papers and reserved his decision. The particulars of the case have already been fully published.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A handsome memorial window to Mr. George Merritt has been placed on the south transept of Irvington Church.

It has been decided to expend $5,000 in modernizing the ceiling of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Port Chester, erecting a chancel, and making other improvements.

A general religious revival is progressing in several of the churches at Port Chester. Rev. J. D. Barnes, Pastor of the North Baptist Church of the village, has immersed twenty-three converts, and twelve to fifteen more converts are expected to be baptized on Sunday next. Meetings are held every evening in the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and African Zion Churches.

The tax-payers of the town of West Chester are considerably excited in consequence of a bill having been introduced in the Legislature to authorize the expenditure of a large sum of money to macadamize Corsar's lane, about one mile and a half. It is contended that there are not more than ten houses situated on its line, and that but very few vehicles pass over it.

A movement has been made in favor of applying to the Legislature for the passage of a bill to authorize the establishment of water works to supply Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, Greenburg, Irvington, and Hastings with pure water for domestic purposes and the extinguishment of fires. It is proposed to place the water works at the outset under the direction of Luther Redfield, John Anderson, John C. Fremont, G. L. Kingsland, George Hunt, C. E. Brombacher, Cornelius Curtiss, G. A. Sacchi, J. W. Scribner, N. Holmes Odell, J. K. Kendall, H. L. Douglas, R. H. Mellefont, Benson Ferris, Jr., Wm. I. Wood, and J. B. Brown.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxes received in Jersey City last week amounted to $29,061 32.

The body of Mr. Chapman, who was drowned near Trenton on his "golden wedding" day, has been recovered.

Lewis Francis, a colored barber, was arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $120 from the pocket of George Phipp, a customer whom he was shaving.

John P. Daly, the Communist, who was sentenced to one year in the State Prison for an atrocious assault on Major Pangborn, was removed to Trenton yesterday by Sheriff Reinhardt.

The dressing-room of the gymnasium at Princeton College was visited by a thief a few days ago, who succeeded in stealing three gold watches while the students were practicing.

Senator Janard, of Middlesex County, is lying very ill at his residence, in New-Brunswick, from bleeding of the lungs. He has been unable to attend the session of the Legislature this week.

Patrick Ross was arrested yesterday and held for examination on a charge of having burglariously entered Thomas Scott's stable, Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, and stolen two coats, valued at $35.

William Gafney and John Carroll were arrested in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of being the perpetrators of a burglary at the store of John Kahl Sunday night. They are held for examination.

The house No. 23 William street, Elizabeth, occupied by George Marshall and owned by T. Thompson, was damaged by fire and water yesterday to the extent of about $1,500. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

A Mr. Taylor, of Irvington, had his pocket picked of a gold watch worth $180, while attending a performance at the Opera-house in Newark, Monday night. Bernard Long and John Canan were subsequently arrested and locked up on suspicion of being the thieves.

A petition is being circulated in Newark requesting the Legislature to enact a law requiring the Principals and teachers in public schools to prohibit the use of tobacco and other stimulants by the pupils, and to inculcate rigid principles of temperance among them.

Nicholas Kelly, Michael Finerty, Thomas Murray, and Peter Barrett were arrested in Jersey City yesterday, and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, on a charge of highway robbery and atrocious assault and battery preferred against them by George Walker.

A conference of delegates from various Sabbath committees throughout the State will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, in Trenton, on Tuesday, March 3. The object of the conference is to organize a New-Jersey Sabbath Alliance or Central Committee to protect and promote the observance of the Sabbath.

James Fitzgerald, a resident of Hunter's Point, Long Island, was instantly killed at a late hour Monday night, at the Ferry Street (Newark) Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad. He attempted to get on the train after it had started, but missed his footing and fell beneath the rear car, the wheels of which passed over his body. The remains were conveyed to the residence of his brother, in Congress street.

Three boys, named respectively Paul Walter, Christian Krahl, and Charles Mitter, were arrested in Newark yesterday for breaking into an unfinished house and stealing lead pipe and gas-fixtures. When arrested they had in their possession a sack filled with pipe and fixtures stolen from a house in Sherman avenue. The prisoners are suspected of being the perpetrators of several similar robberies. They are held for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. W. P. Blake, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's Staff, and Hon. Duncan McDonald, of Montreal, are at the Windsor Hotel.

John King, Jr., Robert Garrett, and J. R. Sharp, Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; Hon. W. J. McAlpine, of Albany, and Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica; Hon. William A. Wheeler, of New-York; J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator Alexander Caldwell, of Kansas; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Hon. F. W. Bird, of Boston; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

The Board of Police Justices at their meeting yesterday passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have recently published a statement relative to the persons committed to their charge for intoxication, and suggesting certain changes in the existing laws to secure the more effectual suppression of intoxication, and for the better care of habitual drunkards,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed, whose business it shall be to consult with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and to report at the next regular meeting of the board, such recommendations as the committee may deem expedient, and calculated to secure the allowment of the proper remedies for alleged existing defects in the laws relative to intoxication.

Justices Kilbreth, Wandell, and Bixby were appointed as the above committee.

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to make investigations with a view to the reduction of the expenditure in the public departments, were to have made an inquiry yesterday as to the salaries paid by the Port and Docks Board, but in consequence of the death of Police Commissioner Smith a formal resolution was merely passed postponing the investigation until Saturday next at 12 o'clock. The members of the committee present were Aldermen McCafferty and Ottendorfer, and Assistant Aldermen Clancy, Healy, and Kehoe. The Docks Department was represented by Commissioners Westervelt and Budd.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Thomas Moore, better known as Caleb Gunnion, Thomas Brennan and John Mulhare, were held for trial on a charge of attempting to break into the premises No. 534 Third avenue, on Monday night, with the intention of stealing a quantity of clothing. Officer Welsh, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who surprised them at their work, captured Moore. The others were not arrested till yesterday, and claim they were not of the party.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Charles Williams, aged twenty-four, employed at the Grand Central Hotel, fell through the hatchway of the elevator at the hotel last evening and was instantly killed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 533 head; attendance of butchers rather slim; a fair proportion of Northern stock offered to-day was of good quality, but butchers were loth to take them unless at a reduction of ¼c. ℔ ℔.; sales of choice at $9 50@$9 75; extra, $8 50@$8 75; first quality, $7 50@$8 25; second quality, $6@$7 25; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,198 head; the rates of last week were barely sustained; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $3 50@$4 75 each; extra, $5@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; demand fair and holders firm for shipping grades at unchanged prices; sales of Good at $4 80@$5 25; Choice, $5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Good Feeders, $4 50; shipments, 400. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; good grades fairly active and firm at a fraction higher; sales of common to Medium at $4 70@$5 20; Good, $5 35@$5 50; Choice, $5 85@$6; shipments, 4,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market fairly active and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Corn quiet at 83c. for Yellow. Hay dull at $19 for prime; $21 for choice. Molasses—Receipts small and quality poor; sales of prime at 68c.; strictly prime, 70c. Whisky dull at 99c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Corn-meal lower at $3 40. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 113⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 47@$5 48.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 45c. Resin firm at $2 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 30.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Schiller, for Hamburg.—Gen. Rudolf Blumenberg, lady, child, and servant, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Collins, Mrs. Mary B. Gleason and children, Jacob Eschmann, Henry Lemmert, lady, and child, M. Burckhart and lady, Christian Blankemeier, Miss Adolfine Hoebel, C. E. Sohst, Emil Mayer, John Wilson, Miss Margaretha Eberhard, Ludwig Frank, Joseph Dlugowsky.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—G. R. Mitchell, R. W. Beyrich, Capt. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, John Burke, Mrs. Mary McCook Baldwin and two servants, Miss Mallie Baldwin, Gen. Cass, E. F. Harper, F. R. Sawdar, Miss Addison, E. Dobson, C. K. Smith, W. R. Farrington, J. H. Bowen, John Lamas, Wm. Layng, Henry C. Howells, Edward S. Blackwell, H. Grimm, Miss Dora Letter, James Gostling, Dr. A. M. Loryea, Albert Cohnfield, Bideck Cohnfield, Mrs. Cohnfield, Miss Emma Cohnfield, Miss Amelia Cohnfield, Miss Lina Cohnfield, Mr. Stovell, Mr. Warmall, J. J. C. Smith, Chas. Grasse, Geo. Watson.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—C. F. Brainard and lady, W. W. Utly, J. W. Martin, W. F. McLellan, J. G. Jones, R. S. Jones, G. T. Noyes, J. Thornton, Miss Priscilla Stanford, Mrs. E. Lilster and lady, Thos. Boyd, R. Jamison, W. H. White, C. W. Fletcher, George Miller, John Ellis, W. R. Evans, E. Jacobs, Mrs. C. Jones and child, George Watts, lady, and two infants, Lewis Bignold and lady, F. R. Bignold, Thos. Smith, E. J. Landell, A. G. Jennings and lady, C. B. Lowenthal, Sidney Donasthrope, H. Temple.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:40 | Sun sets.....5:48 | Moon sets...3:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:48 | Gov. Island...3:37 | Hell Gate...4:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Olympic, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg, &c., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Barks Nomad, (Br.,) Jayne, Cadiz, for orders, P. Hanford & Co.; Eliza Winslow, White, Cardenas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Matilda Hilyard, (Br.,) Brooks, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Lizzie Walsh, Matanzas, for orders, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Glendale, Conklin, Havana, for orders, J. E. Ward & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Nichols, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Adonis, (Norw.,) Olsen, Trieste, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; John Mason, Porter, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, J. Angostini; Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Gibraltar, for orders, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Daylight, Marks, Barbados, for orders, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 14, at noon, 134 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship Wyoming putting back with loss of funnel; 22d, at 1:30 P. M., lat. 41 12, lon. 61 22, passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Feb. 23, 8 A. M., passed schr. Abbie, bound E.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ann, (Aust.,) Peicich, Antwerp 54 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Atalaya, Allen, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Blossom, Haines & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. L. and D. Fisk, Baker, Richmond, Va., with mdse. to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Wave Crest, Davis, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Traveller, Hodges, Jacksonville 8 ds., via Norfolk, with yellow pine to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Robert Clark, Bellows, Tampa Bay, Fla., 15 ds., with cedar to Semon Bache & Co—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. John Slusman, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Atkins, Norfolk, with spiling to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Ellie L. Smith, (of Camden,) Smith, Cardenas, with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Schr. Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Murray, Fortune Bay 15 ds., with fresh herring to master.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Balcom, Fall River.
Schr. Thos. W. Havens, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Lucy M. Jenkins, Jenkins, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Kate Kummell, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Florida, Jordan, Providence.
Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Somerset.
Schr. J. M. Ayres, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Fall River.
Schr. Commerce, Terry, Westport.
Schr. Fly, Carter, Fall River.
Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Bristol.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport.
Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Helen Mar, Allen, Providence.
WIND—Sundown, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Schiller, for Hamburg; Nevada, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; Virgo, for Savannah; Old Dominion and Albemarle, for Richmond; barks Banco Navale B., for Glasgow; Runnymede, for London; Templar, for Malaga.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Arr. steamers Sea-gull, from Charleston; Saragossa, from Savannah; William Woodward, from New-York, and Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers America, for Savannah; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Vindicator, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia, and Josephine Thomson, for New-York; schrs. Nellie, for Charleston, and Helena Ames, for Boston.

Sld. brigs Virginia Dare, for Rio Janeiro, and Mary A. Chase, for Havana.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamers Worcester, from Savannah, and Pomona, from Agua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; bark G. H. De Caneria, and brig Maria Eliza, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 24.—Arr. schr. Ida C. Bullard, from Eleuthera for orders.

Passed in for Norfolk, schrs. Rhoda B. Taylor, from Philadelphia; E. Willet, from Mosquito Inlet.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamer City of Antonio, from New-York; barks Success, from London and Heiress, from Shields.

Cld. City of Waco, for New-York.

Sld. barks Freeman Dennis, Nora, and Montreal, for Liverpool; schr. Samos, for Fleetwood.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—Arr. at midnight, steam-ship Corinthian, from Glasgow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cld. ships Lady Russell, Charlotte Gladstone, and Belgravia, for Liverpool, and brig Ellen M. Rowley, for Seville.

Arr. at the Passes—Barks Emma, from Palermo, and Racer, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Garcia, Thomas, and Mississippi; ships Bolivia and Conova; bark Europa; schrs. W. B. Fiske, and W. L. Bradley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Arr. steamer Yazoo, from New-Orleans, via Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24.—Cld. steamers Somerset, for Providence; Oriental, for Boston, and Leo, for New-York; barks Peter Great, for Montevideo, and Skidder, for Liverpool; schrs. Jennie Stout and Melville, for New-York, and E. C. Gates, for Mystic.

Arr. bark Moora, from Buenos Ayres, and schr. W. L. Burroughs, from Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 23.—No arrivals; no sailings.

A barkentine, supposed to be the Scotland, from Mobile for Boston, is at anchor at Tarpaulin Cove.

Capt. Hodgdon, of the schr. Agnes, at this port, wishes to report that his vessel was at anchor within half a mile of the Cross Rip Light-boat last Saturday afternoon, during moderate weather and a thick fog, and the Light-boat's bell was not rung for two hours, until a passing steamer blew her whistle.

Feb. 24.—Arr. schrs. Ann L. Lockwood, Baltimore, for Boston; Alice Raymond, Bartie Pierce, Edward Rich, Teresa D. Baker, Warren B. Hopkins, Mayor Jones, and Carrie C. Miles, Virginia, for Boston.

Sld. brigs La Cayenne, Afton, Evangeline, Express, and Grace Winslow; schrs. Maggie M. Rivers, T. W. Jewett, Grace Davis, A. S. Wiley, and Isabel L. Pierce.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sld. for the United States, Saba, Zuleika, B. F. Nash, Helen G. Rich, Como, Clara Pickens, Sussex, Lily, Ethan Allen, Schweigaard, and Monitor.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., Meteor, Eric the Red, Gananoque, Sally, Vanguard, Toledo, N. and E. Gardner, Hermon, Tonawanda, Marquita, Ossoinak, A. Carll Angell, Livingstone, Vasco De Gama, Ignazio, Tacito, Warrior, King of Algeria, and Jupiter.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst.: British America, Stadacona, Anna Delius, Eldorado, Elena Cordana, and Lorida.

Also arr. out from the United States: Mardell, Beaver, Marianna VI., Eugenio, Sicilian, Lillian, Pasquale Agello, Alma, and Orsola.

MOVILLE, Feb. 24.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Portland Feb. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
THE GORHAM COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE the largest and richest collection of WEDDING GIFTS in STERLING SILVER ever shown in this City, embracing elegant single pieces and complete dinner and tea services.
SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
Curtain Materials.
PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. Solomon & Sons
ARE OFFERING THE
Handsomest Stock of New Goods
They Have Ever Had,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
FOR YEARS PAST.
DRAWINGS, PLANS, AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
657 & 659 Broadway
OPPOSITE BOND ST.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

BEEBE RANGE
PRICE REDUCED.
$60 for No. 1, Largest Family Size.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade st.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SUNDAY IN RUSSIA.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes from St. Petersburg:

"The bells were ringing all this morning. But that is so common an occurrence in Russia that of itself it would hardly distinguish Sunday from any other day. The shops, however, were closed in all the main thoroughfares. There was a greater crowd than usual in the streets, notwithstanding the snow, which came down in heavy flakes, though up to a late hour on the previous night the weather would have been considered warm even in London at this time of year; and the roadside shrines were beset with more than their usual multitude of worshipers, kneeling and praying before the pictures of the Savior and the Virgin. To-day is a festival in the Greek Church; and I have spent the morning listening to the Russian service. To say that I followed the service would be a misstatement. Even if my knowledge of Russian was as copious as it is limited—and that is saying a good deal—it would have been impossible to understand the words of the chanted liturgy, sung, as it was, in a tone purposely designed so as not "to be understanded of the people." But by the kind assistance of a friend, and the aid of a translation of the prayers, I was enabled to understand the general outline of the service fully as well, I suspect, as the majority of the congregation. The whole service is conducted by the priests, and the congregation, beyond bowing at stated intervals and crossing themselves from time to time, takes no part whatever in the ceremonial. Of course, my observations are confined to the churches of the capital. In the country, I have no doubt, things are managed less decorously, and, possibly, also with more display of fervor. But, just as the service is substantially the same in Westminster Abbey, so the ritual performed at the Metropolitan Church at St. Petersburg is identical with that in any remote Russian village.

On entering the Greek churches of the capital, not excepting even the grandest—that on the Isaac's place—you are struck with something of the feeling which impresses you on your first entry into one of our English cathedrals. The space seems too large for the worshipers; the absence of side chapels gives a certain empty aspect to the vast space. The stage, if I may use the metaphor as applied to the altar, appears too small for the house; the number of actors thereon too limited for the grandeur of the spectacle. The altar, which stands at the short end of the Greek cross which forms the shape of all great Russian churches, is hidden from view by the golden trellis-worked gates, and the priest officiating at the entrance of the Holy of Holies is almost lost to view amid the crowd which thronges the nave and transepts. The walls, indeed, are covered with pictures of the Holy Family, the faces enshrined with halos of solid gold, the frames inlaid with jewels and precious stones; but still these side pictures have not the knots of worshipers around them you see gathered about the side altars in Catholic churches; and somehow the congregation itself seems to be composed rather of lookers-on than of partakers in the service performed before the high altar. Scattered all about the church are stalls, at which a brisk trade is being carried on in wax tapers. No credit is given; and the chaffering between the hucksters and the customers is carried on with an eagerness somewhat inconsistent with our notions of the decorum due to the fact that the service is going on while the bargain is being completed. You can buy any sort of taper, from one as big as your fist to one as slender as your little finger; and the price seems not only in accordance with the size of the candle, but with the costliness of the demand and the presumed means of the purchaser. At the same stalls, too, you can buy bread that has been blessed by the Popes, illuminated lives of the saints to whom the Church is especially devoted, and all sorts of sacred badges. But the chief article of this church barter consists of tapers. Having got your tapers, you may offer them at any shrine you think fit to favor. Before each of the pictures of the Savior, the Virgin, or the Apostles, with which the church walls are adorned, hangs a sort of iron chandelier, fitted with upright iron spikes, on which you may affix your taper. There is a fashion about these chandeliers as about all other things mundane or spiritual. On some chandeliers there is such a rush that every spike is occupied, and you have to wait till some taper has guttered out, and then you can place your own in its stead. Other chandeliers, again, show a perfect forest of empty spikes to a beggarly array of candles.

Meanwhile, though the service is proceeding, there is a constant coming and going throughout the church. People are constantly entering and departing; there are little crowds about the stalls and the chandeliers. The droning singing of the priests swells from time to time into a burst of sound, and then dies away till it becomes almost inaudible. The incense vessels are swung to and fro; the heavy fragrance of the spice fills the building, and then passes away; and still the endless chanting goes on without ceasing. The crowd which fills the church is a very mixed one. Ladies in furs and sables, with tiny bonnets placed on the back of high chignons and immense 'poufs' swelling out their fur-lined velvet mantles, officers in full uniform, Moujiks in sheepskin coats, common soldiers, nurses, children, beggars in tattered nondescript garments, all stand side by side in the crowd, which, whether in nave or transept, turns its face toward the altar. There are neither pews nor chairs, nor seats of any kind. Everybody stands throughout the whole service. Bowings, crossings, kneelings there are innumerable; but, in as far as a spectator can judge, they are made at no particular point of the service, in accordance with no common signal, but according to the caprice of each individual worshiper. Ever and anon the persons around you drop one by one upon their knees. Some simply kneel, others throw themselves prostrate upon the pavement and kiss the stones; others, again, bend themselves almost double, till their foreheads touch the ground near their feet. But the obeisance, however low it may be, lasts only for a few seconds, and, seen from a little distance, the crowd looks like a field of heavy corn under a strong wind, in which, though every stalk is bowed from time to time beneath the breeze, the mass of stalks still stands upright. The men are as decent to outward semblance as the women, and in all the churches I entered the men, contrary to our Western practice, were largely in the majority.

And now, bearing in mind always the constant genuflexions and crossings, the never-ending chanting, the savour of incense wafted throughout the church, let me try and tell, as best I could follow it, how the service was performed on this Sunday morning. First of all, then, the priest, attired in robes of stiff gilt brocade, with the long hair hanging about his shoulders, advanced to the altar, placed over his shoulders the Epitrachelion, supposed to symbolize the grace of the Holy Ghost, and filled the incense vessel with the sacred herbs, and uttered the following prayer: 'To Thee, O Christ, our Lord, we offer up incense as a spiritual savour; raise it to Thy altar in heaven, and send down upon us the grace of Thy Holy Spirit.' Then taking his place before the altar the priest made the sign and sung forth, 'Glory be to God now and for ever, from everlasting to everlasting.'

At this stage the curtains which shrouded the gates leading to the high altar were thrown back, the priest walked round the shrine, swinging the incense as he walked, and the acolyte chanted forth, 'Come and kneel before God our Lord, come and kneel and fall down before Christ our God and King, come and prostrate yourselves before Christ Himself, our Sovereign Lord.' Throughout the church there was a rustle as man, woman, and child bowed themselves to the ground, and then the choir burst forth with the Nineteenth Psalm, ending with the Doxology. There was a moment's pause, and then the priest intoned the Trisagion, a chant having this name from its being repeated thrice in the same words. It runs thus: 'O Holy Lord, Holy Savior, Holy Everlasting, have mercy upon us! Glory to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and for ever, from everlasting to everlasting. Amen! All Holy Trinity, have mercy upon us; purify us, O Lord, from our sins; forgive us, Lord, our transgressions; seek out our shortcomings, Holy God, and heal them, for Thy mercy's sake. Lord have mercy!' Then again came the Doxology and the Lord's Prayer, and when the priest had pronounced the blessing the deacon reader sang forth the lesson. Again there were crossings and kneelings amid the crowd, and once more the priest lifted up his voice in the following prayer: 'Lord, save Thy people and bless thine inheritance. Grant victory to our pious rulers over their opponents, and protect Thy chosen people with Thy cross. Glory to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. O Christ, Thou who placed Thyself upon the cross of Thy own will, our Lord and God, send down Thy mercy upon this flock of Thine, called after Thee; rejoice our pious rulers with Thy might; grant them victory over their enemies, so that they may have Thy aid, the weapons of peace and unassailable glory in battle. Now and forever, from everlasting to everlasting. Amen. O Thou, the Mother of God, only to be addressed with awe and with guileless approach, do not despise our prayer. Strengthen the communion of the faithful, uphold the pious rulers whom Thou hast called to rule. Grant Thou victory from Heaven, Thou blessed among women, inasmuch as Thou hast begotten God.'

These prayers will probably suffice to show the general character of the service. To repeat them all would require more space than I could ask, and the repetitions in the ritual are almost endless. The climax in the service, if I may use the word, consists in the throwing open of the gates leading to the Holy of Holies, when the Holy Scriptures are carried down from the high altar, and the sacred chalice is handed to the priest. But as an ecclesiastical spectacle, the service is wanting in any culminating point. The congregation takes as little part therein as in a Catholic Church, and yet the priests have not that air of command which in the churches of the Latin faith appears to absorb the attention of the worshipers. Sermon there is none, and the whole service reminds you of the prayers in a Mohommedan mosque without the appearance of rapt devotion on the part of the worshipers which, to my mind, renders the service of the Moslem the grandest in outward semblance of all the forms in which men meet to worship God."

A PRESS LAW IN JAPAN.

The *Gazzetta di Venezia* gives an account of the law on the press which was issued by the Japanese Government on the 19th of October last. No newspaper is in future to be published in Japan without the permission of the Government, and each impression must show the date of publication, the address of the printing-office, and the names of the editor and publisher. Newspapers may give and comment upon news of extraordinary natural phenomena, fires, wars, commercial events, births, marriages, and deaths, and literary and official announcements; but no articles "of an evil tendency" are to be published. It is also forbidden to attack the Government, to discuss the laws, to impede the working of internal regulations by representing the views of foreigners in regard to them, "to confuse and demoralize the people," to attack officials while they are discharging their public functions, to accuse any one of having committed an offense on mere rumor, and to attach unnecessary explanations to the laws published in the paper. The publisher is bound to give any information to the authorities that may be required of him.

ANTI-ULTRAMONTANE MEETING IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of Feb. 8: "Yesterday's meeting in the Town Hall was attended by nearly 1,000 persons, the utmost number that could be accommodated in the spacious apartment. The assembly, which included many distinguished personages, was opened by Prof. Gneist dilating upon the past achievements of the German and English nations in combating the despotism of Rome. Germany, he said, had long repealed the civil disabilities of her Catholic subjects, and extended the protection of the State not only to the Protestant, but also to the Romanist Church. But the Pope had always aspired to universal supremacy, and, though yielding to the strong every now and then, had never resigned his claim to be the only independent and uncontrollable power of the world. Syllabus, encyclical, and infallibility were nothing but the natural and necessary result of the ancient policy of the Curia. It was to protect herself from this constant aggression of the priesthood that Germany had recently enacted laws intended to define the limits of the political and ecclesiastical power. At the same time Germany, far from interfering with the Catholic religion, as her detractors would have it, caused the whole dogma of the Papacy to be taught in her public schools now as before, salaried the priests, and gave them every facility for the dissemination of their views. Germany was confident that the truth would prevail in the end. While defending the truth she could not but be highly gratified by the approval of kindred, upright, and liberal England. The Protestant spirit of self-reliance and veracity had made England what she was. The nation which had colonized whole continents, had amassed the greatest riches ever possessed by any people, and, amid all its affluence, had retained the still more valuable treasures of freedom, religion, and temperate thought, might be trusted to hold its own against all comers. In reply to the congratulations recently sent to Germany from the other side of the canal, this meeting could only pray the Almighty to bless Old England, the most powerful and the most trustworthy ally of Germany in the great struggle for civil and religious freedom. Prof. Dorner, D. D., member of the Supreme Consistory of the Protestant Church of Prussia, said that he had no wish to attack the Catholic Church, but the line dividing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction from that of the State ought to be laid down once for all, and faithfully observed by all parties. He was a Würtemberger by birth, and he could only say that the rights claimed by the Prussian Government and Legislature had always been possessed by the secular authorities of his native land, without Bishop or priest objecting. Dr. Volk, the Liberal leader of the Bavarian Parliament, and an eminent member of the German Reichstag, then addressed the Assembly as a South German and a Catholic. In his own country, he asserted, though the King and the majority of the inhabitants were Catholics, the Roman Church had always been happy to accord to the State the rights she so persistently denied to Prussia. In Bavaria, as in the rest of Southern Germany, no priest had been appointed for very many years past without Government sanction; no Episcopal decree published, except with the approval of the crown. Knowing the Pope denied to Prussia what he had long conceded to Bavaria, the Bavarians were fully convinced that if he had gone to war with this Government it was not because his religion was at all imperilled, but because he was anxious to reassert, in a more absolute form than ever, his ancient claim to universal supremacy. At the Pope's bidding the Bavarian pulpits had been echoing for some time past with the adjurations of a querulous priesthood, moving heaven and earth to advocate the politics of their spiritual head, and agitate against the consolidation of the German Empire. It was one of the consequences of this clerical campaign that a large number of the Bavarians had, in the recent elections, voted for Ultramontane candidates. Deplorable as this was, it would be erroneous to regard the constituencies of Ultramontane members as Ultramontanes. The men certainly obeyed clerical dictates at the poll, but they did so to oblige their wives and priests, and without any intention to assist the clergy in a more effective manner, should they ever be called upon to give them more than a vote. Nearly all those who had voted for Ultramontanes were true to Germany and her Emperor. Nay, it was not too much to say that even among the working clergy there were many who were loyal Germans at heart. Altogether, the people were much better acquainted with the real bearings of the case than appeared. They knew how to distinguish between liberty and despotism, and the time was rapidly approaching when they would waive all scruples that still checked their action, and openly declare for religious freedom against the insane arrogance of the Vatican. The German mind would never be subdued by foreign ecclesiastics. Germany had already accomplished one reformation, and was about to defeat the Papacy once more. The English were the kith and kin of the Germans, and if the two stood together faithfully, firmly, and steadily they would achieve a common victory for the good of mankind. After these three speeches the resolution which has already appeared in the *Times* was voted unanimously. It will be handed to Sir John Murray by Count Munster, the German Ambassador in London. Prof. Gneist, having read Lord Russell's well-known letter on the ecclesiastical struggle in Germany, closed the meeting with the usual cheers in honor of the Emperor."

OLD CATHOLICISM IN BAVARIA.

"It is often forgotten," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that the Old Catholic movement, which has become so formidable to the Papacy since the consecration of Dr. Reinkens and the accession of Monsignor Panelli gave it the necessary episcopacy in both Germany and Switzerland, was originally essentially a product of the Bavarian soil, and, in fact, a practical protest against the subjugation of that hitherto very Catholic Kingdom to the Curia and its decrees. The recognition of Dr. Reinkens by the Bavarian Government can hardly be denied in the end, though it is still staved off under various pretexts by the pressure of the Roman Catholic majority; for it at present is under the grave consideration of the Government jurists. But the church of which he is the recognized head in the empire has by no means been idle in this part of it, having, on the contrary, under Dr. Döllinger's guidance, organized itself very effectively, and made substantial progress. There are at present no fewer than thirty-four congregations of Old Catholics in Bavaria, regularly ministered to by fourteen properly-ordained priests who have joined the communion. Munich is naturally their chief seat, and here there are 2,000, with Döllinger, Friedrich, Meszmer, and two other less known clergymen as the pastors. At Kempten, on the Tyrol side, there are over 900, and at the small town of Mering no fewer than 1,900. All the other chief places of the kingdom have their Old Catholic congregation, generally of some hundreds. The total number in Bavaria is estimated at 15,000.

THE ANNIHILATION OF A HAPPY FAMILY

There are few events, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, more melancholy than the disruption of a happy family. Such an incident has just occurred in the village of Moush, Armenia, under circumstances of a peculiarly painful character. Four brothers who had

Grown in beauty, side by side,
And filled one home with glee,

dwelt together in a little house, and formed a domestic circle that was remarkable for a union based on sympathetic tastes and habits. Trouble, however, lately fell on this peaceful household. The brothers, who were not rich, in a weak moment succumbed to the temptation of prematurely removing from this world of sin and sorrow, one of the richest villagers of Moush, and then appropriating his money for their own requirements. They accordingly paid him a visit one night in last October, and finding him at home put him out of his misery without useless delay. Had the brothers paused at this point and carried the affair no further it might perhaps have been overlooked; but having removed the head of the household, they had not the heart to leave the other members of the establishment desolate, and felt constrained to kill them also. They therefore put an end to the wife, mother, four children and man-servant of the deceased gentleman. One of the children was an infant in its cradle, and another was a mere baby in its mother's arms. The brothers, however, evidently regretted the stern necessity which led them to take this decisive step for bettering their position, and after their evening's work was concluded retreated to the mountains, hoping by change of scene to obliterate the impression produced by the disagreeable scene they had witnessed. They were, however, followed by the authorities, and captured fifteen days later. Their trial lasted three months, during which time one of them made his escape; but being recognized at the gates of Erzeroum, was shot by some zaptiehs. Another of the brothers was excused the punishment of death on account of deafness. The two remaining brothers were executed the other day at Erzeroum, and, with the exception of the deaf brother, the whole of this interesting family has been annihilated.

NICKEL COINAGE.

The German Mint, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, having issued five and ten penny pieces composed of nickel, some of which are already circulating in Mecklenburg, much interest has been excited by an account given by Dr. Flight, of the British Museum, of some experiments made by him on coins of the Indo-Greek Kings Euthydamus, (200 B. C.,) Pantaleon, (135 B. C.,) and Agathokles, (120 B. C.) The analysis of the coins of these three reigns gave the same result. They contained twenty per cent. of nickel, seventy-seven per cent. of copper, and three per cent. of iron, tin, cabalt, and sulphur. Dr. Flight then analyzed the new Belgian nickel coins. These contained 70.4 copper, 25.55 nickel, and 4.41 iron, &c., the difference in the mixture being, therefore, but slight. The Chinese have, according to the same authority, long used a metal which they call white copper. It is composed of 79.4 copper, 16.02 nickel, and 4.58 tin. Nickel was not, however, known in Europe till 1751, when it was discovered by Cronstedt. This metal has for some time past been coined in North America, Peru, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the introduction of nickel coinage into Brazil and Honduras is now contemplated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union.... 76¾	100 Tol. & Wab..... 51⅝
400 do.... 76⅝	700 do.... 51½
100 do....s3. 76½	1300 Un. Pac....s3. 35
900 do.... 76½	1700 do.... 35⅛
500 do.... 76⅝	300 do.... 35¼
800 do....s8. 76⅝	400 do....s3. 35⅛
1300 do.... 76⅝	1300 do.... 35
200 do....b3. 76½	500 do....s10. 34¾
300 Pacific Mail.... 42⅝	200 do....s3. 35
200 do....s3. 42½	200 do....b3. 35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅝	100 St. Paul....c. 46⅝
500 do.... 104⅝	600 do.... 46⅝
50 do.... 104½	100 do....b3. 46⅝
100 do....s3. 104⅝	300 do.... 46½
200 Lake Shore.... 82	100 do.... 46½
200 do.... 82⅛	100 do....b3. 46⅝
900 do.... 82	100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 2
500 do....s3. 81⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.... 33¼
1300 do.... 81¾	200 do.... 33⅛
200 do.... 81⅝	300 do....c. 33
4100 do.... 81¾	200 do.... 33
100 North-western.... 58⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 31⅞
100 do....s3. 58¾	100 do.... 31¾
100 do.... 58¾	200 At. & Pac.... 20¼
480 North-west. Pf.... 75	300 do.... 20⅛
100 D., L. & W.... 111¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64. 12.... 120¼	$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81C.. 120⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20R.,'64. Indorsed.... 119½	10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67. 120⅜
	175,000 do.....12. 120⅜
11,000 do......12. 119½	5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65. 120⅞
9,000 do..... 119⅝	31,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 119⅝
4,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62. 118¾	11,050 U.S.5-20R.,'67. 119½
500 do...small. 117⅜	500 U.S.5s,10-40 C. 116⅛
5,000 do......12. 118⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 91	20 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 105
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 70½	1000 do....b. c. 104¾
19,000 do.....c. 71½	100 do....s3. 104⅝
11,000 Tenn. 6s,N.b.c. 91	200 do....c. 104⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s,N.,Ex Coup....b. c. 70⅜	100 Erie R.....b. c. 48½
	300 do.... 48¾
10,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 51¾	100 L.S. & M.S.b. c.b3. 81⅞
5,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T., 3d Class.... 10	1600 do.... 81⅞
	50 do.... 82
3,000 Missouri 6s.... 95⅛	1600 do....b3. 81⅞
3,000 do.....b. c. 95¼	1500 do.... 81¾
3,000 Erie 4th M.... 99	1500 do.... 81⅝
1,000 Long Dock Bs. 99	200 do.... 81⅝
10,000 Buf. & Erie, N. 97	100 do.... 81⅞
1,000 Ch. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bs.... 86⅝	100 U. Pac. R.b. c.s3. 35⅛
	800 do.... 35⅛
10,000 do.... 86½	200 do....s10. 34¾
3,000 do.... 86⅝	200 do....s3. 35
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.Bs. 96¼	700 do.... 35
10,000 do.... 96	100 do....b3. 35
1,000 do.... 95⅞	100 do....s3. 34⅞
5,000 Union Pac. 1st. 85⅛	100 do.... 34⅞
7,000 do.... 85¼	200 C. & P. Guar..b. c. 87½
10,000 do.... 85⅜	18 do.... 87¾
10,000 Un. P. 7s L. G. 82	100 C. & N. W. R. b. c. 58¾
10,000 Un. P. 10s, In. 81	300 C. & R. I. b. c.b3. 107¼
10,000 do.... 81¼	200 do....s3. 107
3,000 do.... 81½	100 C., M. & S. P. b. c. 46½
10,000 do....s3. 82	200 do.... 46⅝
30,000 do.... 82½	800 do....s3. 46½
1,000 C., C.&I.1st. 102¾	250 C.,M.&S.P. Pf. b. c. 73
5,000 H. & St.J. 8s,C. 84	100 Tol.,W. & W. b. c. 51⅝
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 99½	600 do.... 51½
6,000 do.... 99⅝	100 do.... 51⅜
1,000 do.... 99½	100 do.... 51½
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 101¼	1000 Del., L. & W. R. 111
8,000 M. & St P 1st, La C. Div.... 92	600 do....b. c. 111
	200 do.... 110¾
1,000 P.,F.W.& C. 2d. 101	200 do.... 110⅞
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93½	100 do.... 110¾
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30¾	50 C. & Alt. b. c. x d 107½
10,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 55¾	50 N.Y.,N.H.& H. b. c. 130¾
3,000 do.... 55½	100 St. L. & I. M. b. c. 64½
1,000 do.... 55¼	19 Mor. & Essex. b. c. 92⅝
2,000 do.... 55⅜	30 do.... 92¾
5,000 C., L. & Ch. 1st. 86	100 do.... 92⅝
1,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 80	100 S. L., K. C. & N. Pref.....b. c. 30½
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 92	
40 Bank of N. York. 125	10 Central Pacific R. 73
5 Metropolitan Bk. 130	100 H. & St. J. R. b. c. 32
5 Bk. of Republic. 105	100 do....b15 32¼
20 Ninth Nat. Bank. 100	100 do....b10 32¼
300 Am. D. Tel...b. c. 63	100 do.... 31¾
50 Adams Express. 97	300 do.... 33
100 American Ex.... 64½	1100 A. & P. Pf. b. c.s3. 20
25 do.... 64¼	100 do.... 20
20 U. S. Express. b. c. 72	10 do.... 20¾
200 W. U. Tel. b. c.s3. 76¼	600 do.... 19⅞
700 do.... 76½	200 do....s3. 19¾
100 do....s3. 76½	100 do.... 19½
200 do....b3. 76⅝	100 do.... 19
500 do.... 76½	400 do.... 18¾
1300 do.... 76½	100 do.... 18¾
200 do....s3. 76½	100 do.... 18⅞
300 do....b3. 76⅜	300 do.... 19
800 do.... 76⅜	100 do.... 19⅛
100 do.... 76⅝	100 O. & Miss b. c.s3. 33
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42½	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 31⅞
100 do.... 42⅜	300 do.... 31⅝
100 do....s3. 42⅜	700 do.... 31⅝
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 90½	100 do....c. 31½
1600 Panama R...b. c. 116⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 Western Union.... 76⅜	500 Lake Shore...b3. 81¾
700 do....s3. 76⅜	500 do.... 81¾
600 do....c. 76⅜	300 do.... 81⅝
700 do.... 76⅜	100 do....c. 81⅝
100 A. & P. Tel.... 17½	100 do....b3. 81⅝
100 do....s3. 17	100 Union Pacific.b3. 35
100 do.... 17	600 do.... 35
100 Panama.... 116½	100 do....s3. 34⅞
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 42⅜	100 do....s3. 35
100 do.... 42½	100 do....c. 35
100 Morris & Essex.... 92⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 31½
211 do.... 92½	500 do.... 31½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 104⅝	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 110¾
100 do....c. 104⅝	300 Atl. & Pac. P.... 19
50 do....c. 104½	100 do....b3. 19
100 St. Paul....c. 46½	1100 do.... 19⅛
100 Tol. & Wab....c. 51⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 10-40 R.. 113¼	$10,000 U. S.5s C.,'81, b. c.... 114¾
75,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b. c.... 113⅛	10,000 U. S. C.6s.b.c. 116⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c. b. c.s3. 91	500 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c. 104⅝
	20 do.... 104⅞
14,000 S.C.6s,n.,J.& J. 9½	100 Adams Express.... 97
5,000 Erie 5th M.... 96	33 Mich. Cen. R.... 90¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96	47 do.... 90
1,000 U.Pac.R.1st M. 85⅞	100 do....b. c. 90
3,000 Ches. & O. 1st. 55½	500 L.S.&M.S.R.b. c.b3 81¾
11,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s. 103¾	800 do.... 81⅝
2,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 81	100 do....s3. 81⅝
5,000 Al. & Susq. 1st. 102	400 Un. Pac. R...b. c. 35
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 8s, 1st, La C.D 92	1100 do.... 35
	700 do.... 34⅞
6,000 M.&StP'7 3-10C 93¼	1000 Ill. Cen. Scrip... 102
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 84½	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 46½
16,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98¾	200 Del., L. & W. b. c. 110¾
100 D. & H. C. Co.b. c. 117¾	100 St. L. & I. M....s3. 64
300 W. U. Tel.b. c.b3. 76½	100 Morris & Essex.... 92¾
300 do.... 76½	100 do....b. c. 92⅞
300 do....s3. 76⅜	1000 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 33
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b. c.s3. 42⅜	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 19
200 do.... 42⅜	100 American Coal.... 71⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Reg 6s, '81.. 120⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 104⅝
15 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 100	200 Harlem.... 132½
1200 Western Union.. 76⅜	20 Mich. Cen.... 90
200 do....b3. 76½	100 Lake Shore...b3. 81¾
100 do.... 76½	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 51½
100 A. & P. Tel....b3. 17	100 Morris & Essex.... 92¾
300 Pacific Mail.... 42½	300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 32⅞
100 do....b3. 42½	300 Atl. & Pac. P.... 19

TUESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

We are indebted to Mr. E. Young, of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, for his Report No. 3 of the Series of 1873-74 of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the First Quarter of the current Fiscal Year, July, August, and September—usually the heaviest Quarter for Imports and lightest for Domestic Produce Exports—from which we compile the following results, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the previous Fiscal Year—July, August, and September—1872, when the withdrawals of Foreign Merchandise from Bond were unusually heavy under the operations of the new Tariff:

FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1873.

First Quarter.	1873.	1872.
Goods imported	$149,052,817	$175,069,838
Net from bond	8,977,574	39,422,591
Total marketed	$158,030,391	$214,492,479
Re-exported	3,925,292	3,848,412
Consumption U. S.	$154,105,099	$210,644,067
Produce exported	108,495,062	84,633,393
Net out-go specie	14,243,290	24,616,480
Together	$122,738,352	$109,249,873
Apparent trade balance	$31,366,747	$101,394,194

The Stock Exchange, after yesterday's Holiday, opened with a dull and very inactive feeling, and the inclination of prices was consequently to rather lower figures than at the close on Saturday Afternoon. The business done was moderate in amount. The pressure to sell at the decline was not very decided, although the prevailing impression, from the weakness of speculation, was in the direction of lower prices for the New-York and Western Roads, and for Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The sales of the Dividend Stocks, with the single exception of Panama, were also cheaper, and the support of the Railroad Bonds was less firm than last week. A fair business was done in the Public Funds of the United States, at a slight decline from previous figures.

The Gold Room was a fraction firmer than on Saturday. The calculation is that more Currency will be voted by Congress in both Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, but the argument that this would necessarily put up Gold in the absence of adverse trade balances with Europe, and the prospect of very moderate exports of Gold in the Spring and Summer months, is not especially patent or forcible. The chances are that Gold will go down on the ultimate settlement of the Currency and Banking questions before Congress. The sales of Gold to-day touched 113 ₱ cent. Exchange quiet on the terms of last week, irregular. On actual Cash transactions on London, $4 84@$4 85 to the £ Sterling.

The Stock Brokers were not large borrowers of Money to-day. The rate on call, as the rule, was 5 ₱ cent. per annum.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 24.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114⅜	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121	120½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120¼
American Gold	112⅜	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¼	$4 84½
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	42½
St. Paul Common	46⅝	46⅝
Western Union	76¾	76⅜
Union Pacific	35	34⅞
Lake Shore	82¼	81¾
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	51½
Harlem	132½	132½
North-west	58⅞	58½
North-west Preferred	75¼	75½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¾	31½
Adams Express	96½	96¾
United States Express	72¼	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	77½
American Express	64½	64¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	111½	111
Central New-Jersey	107¼	107
Panama	115½	116½
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	73
Erie	48½	48¼
Atlantic and Pacific	20½	19⅛

The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York are $6,458,000, an increase of two millions over last week.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.. 119⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.. 119½
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.. 120⅞	5-20 reg., '67.. 119¼
5-20 reg., '62.. 117½	5-20 coup., '67.. 120¼
5-20 coup., '62.. 118	5-20 reg., '68.. 119
5-20 reg., '64.. 119½	5-20 coup., '68.. 120
5-20 coup., '64.. 120⅛	10-40 reg.. 113
5-20 reg., '65.. 119½	10-40 coup.. 116⅛
5-20 coup., '65.. 120½	5s coup., '81.. 114½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.. 119	6s currency.. 116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 95	Chic. & N. W. 1st... 100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94	C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 86⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 92	C.,C.,C & I.1st,7s S.F. 102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 92	North Missouri 1st.. 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 100½	Del., L. & W. 1st.... 102
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg.. 104	Del., L. & W. 2d..... 102
N. Y. Cen. 1st, C.... 105	Del., L. & W. 7s, C. 103⅜
Erie 1st, Extended... 103	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 101	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 87
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 98¾	Han. & Naples 1st.... 80½
Long Dock Bonds.... 98½	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 83½
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 87	Galena & Chic. Ex... 100
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.... 101¾	Galena & Chic. 2d.... 97
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs.... 99½	Morris & Essex 2d... 99½
Mich. Cen.C.,7s,1902. 98½	Chicago & Alton 1st 102
C.,B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 109½	Ohio & Miss. C.,S.F. 93¼
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₱c. 104	Ohio & Miss Cons.... 92¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F... 101½	St. Louis & I. M.1st. 95
Cleve. & Tol.NewBs. 96	St. Louis & I. M. 2d. 80
C., P. & Ash.Old Bs. 98	M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D 105
C., P. & Ash.New Bs. 98	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10P.D 85
Buff. & Erie New Bs. 96	M.&St.P.7s,G.,R.D.. 88½
Lake Shore Div. Bs. 96¾	M.&St.P.1st,LaC.D.. 92
Lake Shore C., R.Bs. 96	M.&S.P.1st,I.&M.D.. 82
Central Pacific G.Bs. 96	M.&St.P.1st,H.&D.. 79½
Union Pacific 1st Bs. 85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 80
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 81¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st... 100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75... 103	Tol., P. & W.,W. D. 81
B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s.. 94	Tol., P. & W. C., 7s. 60
Alton & T. H.2d,Inc. 77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 101
Chic. & N. W. S. F.. 101½	B., H. & Erie 1st.... 30⅞
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. 93	B., H. & Erie Guar... 43
Chic. & N.W.Ex.Bs. 89	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100½
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	123½	123¾
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	115¾	116
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	22	22½
Northern Central	36½	37
Lehigh Navigation	91½	92
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97½

We are informed to-day by Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., of Exchange place, representing the foreign and many of the Domestic holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road, that the holders of over $5,200,000 of the eight millions First Mortgage have assented to their proposition to foreclose the Mortgage.

Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the second week of February:

1874	$131,413 92
1873	108,176 93
Increase for week	$23,236 99

The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing Jan. 1, 1874:

	1874.	1873.
Week ending Feb. 15	$325,382	$386,137
Previously reported	1,797,103	1,657,481
Total earnings since Jan. 1	$2,122,485	$2,043,618

The following gentlemen were this day unanimously elected officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company: President, Samuel Sloan; Treasurer, Andrew J. Odell; Secretary, Fred. F. Chambers; Managers, Wm. E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, John Brisbin, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, James Blair, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry A. Kent, A. L. Dennis.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $6,458,305.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market prices.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—First mortgage bondholders desirous of joining for the purpose of protecting their common interest, with the foreign holders of first mortgage bonds, who are now united to the extent of over two million dollars, are requested to communicate immediately with

HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

THE FUNERAL OF BARON MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Feb. 10, says: "Baron Mayer Amschelm De Rothschild, late member of Parliament for Hythe, was buried this morning at the Jewish Cemetery, Willesden. The funeral cortége consisted of a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by thirty mourning coaches and a large number of private carriages. The principal mourners who followed the funeral were Sir Anthony Rothschild, Bart., brother of the deceased; Barons Ferdinand, Alphonse, and Arthur De Rothschild; Mr. N. M. De Rothschild, member of Parliament; Messrs. Alfred and Leopold Rothschild, who were accompanied by a large number of the other relatives and friends of the late Baron. Baron Lionel De Rothschild, also a brother of the deceased, was unable to follow to the cemetery, owing to a slight indisposition. A number of the tenantry from Mentmore (where the deceased had a large estate) attended the funeral. On arrival of the procession at the cemetery (which is called in Hebrew 'The House of the Living') the body was conveyed into the mortuary house, where the usual Jewish burial service—composed principally of excerpts from Scripture and the Psalms—was read in Hebrew by Rev. Benjamin H. Ascher. As the body was lowered into the earth the bystanders exclaimed in Hebrew, 'May his soul rest in peace!' The relatives then approached the grave and threw some earth upon the coffin, in which act they were followed by nearly all present. On the mourners being once more assembled in the mortuary house the burial service was brought to a conclusion with the recital in Hebrew of Psalm 91. It is worthy of notice that the coffin, which was strewn with flowers, was devoid of all ornament, name-plates and embellishments on coffins being eschewed, if not prohibited, among Jews. Another noticeable feature was that the mourners did not wear any hat-bands, nor were any plumes carried on the hearse or mourning coaches. A large crowd assembled in Piccadilly and followed the funeral procession some distance."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Skins, bales	232
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	244
Cotton, bales	10,019	Crude Turp., bbls	192
Broom-corn, bales	111	Tar, bbls	372
Dried Fruit, pkgs	194	Resin, bbls	1,293
Eggs, bbls	1,752	Oil-cake, pkgs	588
Flour, bbls	18,930	Pork, pkgs	393
Meal, bbls	449	Beef, pkgs	519
Meal, bags	2,030	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,046
Wheat, bushels	226,540	Grease, pkgs	24
Corn, bushels	128,800	Lard, tcs	1,121
Oats, bushels	51,575	Lard, kegs	100
Malt, bushels	8,250	Stearine, pkgs	25
Rye, bushels	6,225	Butter, pkgs	3,136
Barley, bushels	43,358	Cheese, pkgs	2,109
Grass-seed, bags	78	Tallow, pkgs	503
Flax-seed, bags	70	Dressed Hogs, No	2,384
Beans, bbls	284	Pea-nuts, bags	457
Peas, bushels	300	Pecans, pkgs	879
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Rice, pkgs	245
Hemp, bales	21	Starch, pkgs	2,350
Hops, bales	79	Tobacco, hhds	158
Hides, No	9,269	Tobacco, pkgs	1,213
Hides, bdls	2,632	Whisky, bbls	537
Leather, sides	29,178	Wool, bales	362

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Nevada, for Liverpool—260 bales Leather, 937 bdls. Hides, 75 bxs. Bacon, 996 bales Cotton, 24,583 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Gum Thus, 9,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—110 bbls. Apples, 52 tcs. Grease, 10 cases Can Goods, 916 bags Oil-cake, 50,785 bushels Wheat, 30 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 5,940 Staves, 50 cases Machinery, 102 tcs. Beef, 225 bbls. Pork, 689 bxs. Bacon, 10 hhds. Bacon, 34 bxs. Hams, 30 bbls. Tongues, 7,000 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark M. Hilyard, for Havre—340 hhds. Tobacco, 483 bxs. Bacon, 711 bbls. Tallow, 15 hhds. Tallow, 250 tcs. Lard, 334 bags Bark, 35 bales Skins, 200 bdls. Hides, 32 cases Carriage-ware, 40 cases Corn, 5 bbls. Hominy, 91 bags Bones, 120 bags Hoops, 27,000 Hoops, 9 cks. Whale-oil, 6,000 Staves, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the brig S. Bishop, for Gibraltar—10,526 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steam-ship Schiller for Hamburg—3,302 bxs. Starch, 4 bxs. Organs, 2,043 bales Leather, 300 bbls. Pork, 60 hhds. Tallow, 2,500 tcs. Lard, 151 bxs. Clocks, 469 cases Tobacco, 91 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 556 bxs. Bacon, 489 bags Clover Seed, 2,363 bdls. Hides, 10 cases Castings, 458 bales Tobacco, 8 cases Cigars, 2,009 bushels Corn.

By the bark Momad, for Cadiz—120,510 Staves.

By the brig Adonis, for Trieste—500 tcs. Lard, 565 bbls. Resin, 1,470 pieces Logwood.

By the bark Lizzie, for Matanzas—10,430 Shooks.

By the brig E. Winslow, for Cardenas—1,166 Shooks and Heads, 36 plates Iron, 12 sheets Copper, 4 pkgs. Glass, 574 empty Hogsheads, 25 pkgs. Paint.

By the brig Glendale, for Havana—500 tons Stone, 472 bales Hay, 440 bags Oats.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady, on the basis of $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected and nominal; last quoted at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—No business of importance was reported to-day. The Ontario's cargo of 20,993 bags Rio was sampled and offered for sale this afternoon, but, though the offering attracted unusual attention from the trade, the bids were not satisfactory, and up to a late hour no invoices were reported as having been closed out. Quotations have been again reduced fully 1c. ₱ lb., remaining more or less nominal. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.@21¾c.; fair, 22½c.@23c.; good, 23¾c.@24c.; prime, 24c.@24¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25½c., gold; Java, 28c.@32c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 24½c.@26c.; Laguayra, 25c.@26½c.; Savanilla, 24½c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@26c.; Mexican, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 22½c.@23c.; and Jamaica, 23½c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and depressed for early delivery, prices having been reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,236 bales, including 576 bales to shippers, 606 bales to spinners, and 54 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported, opening at a decline of 3-16c., rallying subsequently about 1-16c. ₱ lb., but closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,000 bales, (of which 5,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 16,900 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15c.; March, 14 31-32c.@15c.; April, 15 19-32c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; June, 16⅝c.; July, 16 31-32c.@17c.; and August, 17 3-16c.@17¼. The receipts at this port for the last two days were 10,019 bales, including 3,322 bales from Norfolk, 283 bales from Wilmington, 1,652 bales from New-Orleans, 1,105 bales from Savannah, 370 bales from Newbern, N. C., 1,245 bales from Galveston, 1,189 bales from Charleston, and 853 bales per Railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 13,993 bales, and thus far this week, 57,719 bales, against 70,271 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,007,209 bales, against 2,667,516 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 43,726 bales; exports to the Continent, 15,215 bales. Stock—In New-York, 126,752 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 846,271 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for fresh stock within the range of 21c.@26c., chiefly at 23c.@24c. for prime lots. Limed have been quiet at from 14c.@17c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand for the leading kinds has been fairly active, with Dry Cod firmly held at from $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $11 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50. Smoked Herring at 28c.@32c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively moderate request since our last, and prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. lower, with holders more urgent in their offerings of stock. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. The sales reported since our last have been 13,750 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 80, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; good to fancy do. at $6 80@$8, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75, for early delivery; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7; low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 15, ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 25
Extra State	6 50@ 8 00
Extra City	6 60@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 10@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 85 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada and California Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been salable and steady at $4 90@$6 05 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been less sought after and quoted easier within the range of from $3 50@$4 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 75 for White do.; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 230 bbls....Bag-meal has been in light demand within the range of $1 43@$1 50 for Coarse; $1 50@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 60@$1 65 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 80@$3 30 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In foreign business has been confined to small lots on trade account at former rates; sales have been reported of 2,400 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10; 200 lots Currants, part at 6½; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $3 40@$3 45; 35 casks Turkey Prunes at 13⅜c.; and 500 pails Dates on private terms.

GRAIN—There has been less inquiry reported for Spring Wheat, particularly on export account, and prices have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, influenced, in part, by the more liberal offerings of stock. Winter Wheat has been dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 57@$1 60 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 54@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago and North-west do.; $1 53@$1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 55 for lines or boat-loads, and $1 54 for odd car lots; $1 52@$1 53 for No. 2 North-west Spring, car lots; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 48@$1 56 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 63 for Red Canada, in bond....Corn has been moderately active, opening more firmly, but closing easier. The demand has been, in part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at 74c.@80c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 77c.@78½c. for fair to very good average samples; 78c.@80c. for new Yellow do.; 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., for new Yellow Southern; 80c.@82c. for new and old Mixed Western; 83c.@85c. for fair to strictly prime old do., the inside price for odd car lots....Rye inactive within the range of $1@$1 08 for lots, and lines or boat loads; 2,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania reported sold at $1 from cars....Barley in very moderate demand and unsettled in price; 4,000 bushels French reported sold at $2 10 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt sold to the extent of 6,200 bushels two-rowed State and prime Canada on private terms; market steady for the better qualities, but without animation....Oats have been more confidently sought after, and quoted steadier as to values, with sales reported of 61,000 bushels at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 61c.@61½c. for Mixed Western; 61c.@63c. for White do....Feed in request, in a jobbing way, at from $24@$30 ₱ ton....A small lot of Canada Peas, in bond, was reported sold at $1 08....Hay and Straw quoted about steady, with a restricted business reported....Stock of Grain in warehouse here includes 1,276,367 bushels Wheat, 674,234 bushels Corn, 17,234 bushels Rye, 59,189 bushels Barley, 19,184 bushels Malt, 812,061 bushels Oats, and 623 bushels Peas.

Stocks of Grain in Warehouse at this Point.

	1874. Feb. 23. Bushels.	1874. Feb. 16. Bushels.	1873. Feb. 24. Bushels.
Wheat	1,276,367	1,183,387	791,569
Corn	674,234	549,985	2,782,320
Oats	812,061	747,429	847,740
Barley	59,189	57,922	393,080
Rye	17,234	25,093	39,880
Peas	623	723	4,208
Malt	19,184	19,184	172,937
Grand total	2,858,892	2,583,721	5,031,732

HEMP—The general market has been inactive, with prices, however, quoted essentially unchanged; 500 bales Jute Butts sold on private terms. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb. North River Flax, 16c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Trade has been quiet, yet quoted steady; sales have been 1,000 Galveston and 650 Texas on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been in moderate demand at about steady rates. Sales include 400,000 lbs. Ingot at 24¾c.@25c. Iron has been weak, and for Scotch Pig about $1 ₱ ton lower on a restricted business; sales have been 150 tons Eglinton at $40. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $41@$41 50; Coltness, $43; Gartsherrie, $47; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50....A light demand has been noted for Pig-lead, with foreign quoted at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 35@$6 37½, gold; sales 40 tons domestic at 6⅜c., gold; Bar quoted at 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c. Spelter has been dull at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 7½c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive and depressed, with Straits at 27c., gold; English at 24¼c.@24½c.; Refined do., 25½c., and Banca at 30c.@30½c., gold....Tin Plates have been in very moderate demand at steady prices; sales 350 bbls. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 75@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and irregular.

MOLASSES—Has been held with confidence in view of the very meagre offerings of prime to choice qualities, which have been in fair request. Sales have been reported of 190 hhds. and 20 tcs. new crop Cardenas, for boiling purposes, at 35c.; and 215 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, at 32c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, old, 40c.@60c., the latter for very fancy; English Islands, old, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady and in fair demand, with sales reported of 1,750 bbls. Strained at $2 45@$2 50; 50 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 100 bbls. Pale at $5 12½ ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls. Newbern at $3, and 60 bbls. Washington at $3 25, ₱ bbl., showing rather less firmness....Spirits Turpentine dull at 48c.@48½c.; sales, 16 bbls. at the latter rate.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in good demand, chiefly on home trade account, at firm prices; sales at New-Bedford, 1,450 bbls. Northern, and 350 bbls. Humpback, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been offered less freely, and has been buoyant in prices, with a fairly active inquiry noted, mostly for export; 1,000 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for export at $1 65. Refined Whale and Sperm have been held with more confidence, and have been in moderate request. Linseed and Lard Oils rather quiet, but without further material change. Cotton-seed Oil wanted at full rates. Most other kinds inactive. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; prime Lard-oil at 84c.@87c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 46c.@47½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 55c.@57½c.; White do. at 62½c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been held generally above the views of buyers, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted. Crude, in bulk, quoted for early delivery at 7¼c.@7½c., and for forward delivery at 7½c.@7¾c.; shipping Crude, 11½c....Refined in request at 15c.@15¼c. for early delivery but held as high as 16c., with March options quoted at 15¾c.@16c., and April, 16¼c.@16½c. Sales were reported of 5,000 bbls., deliverable March 15 and 20, at 16c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 14¾c.@15c., without activity....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.@22c. Naphtha, 8¼c.@8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, with a fair inquiry noted; offerings light; sales for early delivery include 225 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $15 75; 130 bbls. City do. at $16 50@$17 50; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $14 25@$14 50; and Extra Prime at $13 37½@$13 50. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., May option, at $15 85; and 500 bbls., June, at $16....Dressed Hogs in demand and held more firmly; City quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Western at 6¾c.@7c....Cut-meats have been quoted weak in price on a restricted business; sales, 50 bxs. Pickled Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9¾c.; 3,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 10 lbs., at 9c.; sundry lots of City bulk stock on the basis of 12¼c.@12¾c. for Smoked Hams; 8c.@8¼c. for Smoked Shoulders, and 7c. for Pickled do.; and 500 bxs. Dry-Salted Shoulders, 6¼c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been quiet, prices favoring buyers; sales include 750 bxs. Short Clear, in lots, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 175 bxs. City Long Clear, at 8½c.@8⅝c., with Western do. quoted at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; and Long and Short Clear at 8½c....Lard yielded slightly in price on a moderate movement. Sales embraced 700 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅛c.@9¼c., closing with prime quoted at 9¼c.; 500 tcs. do., next week's delivery, at 9 11-32c.; 40 tcs. Western Kettle, from dock, at 9⅜c.; 120 tcs. City Steam at 9c.@9⅛c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 at 8¾c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 9⅜c.@9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 100 tcs., March option, at 9¼c.; 2,000 tcs., June, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c., with April options quoted at 9 7-16c. and May at 9½c.@9⅝c....Beef quiet at unchanged rates; 140 bbls. sold, in lots. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $24@$26 for Western and $18@$23 for Southern....Butter sells readily at the ruling figures, which show a further rise in pail stock, and a generally strong market. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32½c.@45c. for fair ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 45c.@52c. for prime and fancy; 42c.@53c. for fair to very choice do., pails, and 30c.@38c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 30c.@38c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been in fair request at generally well-supported prices. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 10c.@17c.; chiefly at 16c.@16½c., for very good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 10c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@13½c. Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in very light demand, as a rule, since our last, with Carolina quoted about steady at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand, with Castile quoted firm at 9⅛c.@9½c., currency; Marseilles, 8c., gold; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate request, yet held with firmness. Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10½@$1 12½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, and, with free offerings, quoted weak in price, refiners operating reservedly. Sales, 480 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8½c.; 39 hhds. old crop Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8⅜c., and 550 bxs. Clayed, about No. 10, at 7½c.@7⅝c. And, on Saturday evening, 259 hhds. Demerara at 5⅝c., gold, in bond, supposed for the Canadian market. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars continue in moderate demand and less firm, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.@10½c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 8½c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm but quiet; 31,000 lbs. prime sold at 7¾c.@7 13-16c....Of Stearine 100 tcs. fair to choice sold at 9c.@9½c.; market steady....And of Grease 95 tcs. at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been nominally unchanged as to price, but quite dull; 700 half chests Green and 400 half chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Trade has been comparatively dull since our last, within the previous range as to values. Sales embrace only 100 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 225 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Seed-leaf at unaltered figures; 335 cases 1872 Ohio at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 100 bales Havana at 90c.@95c. ₱ lb. Manufactured as last quoted.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at 99c. ₱ gallon. Market steady.

WOOL—The movements since our last in most kinds of stock have been on a moderate scale. The demand from manufacturers has shown rather less urgency. There has been some call for stock on trade account. Prices have been well maintained throughout, holders generally evincing decided confidence, especially on the finer qualities, which have been in comparatively meagre supply. The London Colonial Wool sales, which begun on the 17th inst., have been reported as progressing remarkably well, the advices having been of a large attendance of buyers and quite brisk competition, particularly in Australian stock, which was commanding very full prices. In view of these advices, sellers in the local market have shown much firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece within the range of 40c.@56c., chiefly at 51c.@56c.; 12,030 lbs. Unwashed stock at 25c.@43c.; 14,000 lbs. Combing stock at 55c.@62c.; 40,000 lbs. Scoured, mostly at 60c.@80c., but including some very choice Australian as high as $1 20; 248 bags and 2,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 38c.@55c., the latter an extreme rate for fancy; 139,000 lbs. Texas at from 22c.@35c.; 50 bales Oregon on private terms; 16,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.; 190 bales and 256,000 lbs. do. Fall, in sundry lots, at 22½c.@28c.; 40 bales Lamb's, part low grade, at 40c.; 50 bales Montevideo at 36¼c.; equal to about 1,200 bales South American carpet stock, part at 16½c. for Creole; 10,000 lbs. Mestiza, equal to about 300 bales Egyptian and 300 bales and 7,000 lbs. Cape on private terms; 200 bales Cape Pulled at 60c.@62½c.; about 75,000 lbs. Australian within the range of 48c.@52c.; about 53,000 lbs. Noils, part at 43c.@54c.; 20 bales Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins at 28½c.; 10,000 lbs. Turkey Wool Skins at 20c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, with room offering rather sparingly, while the demand for accommodation was moderate, both on berth and charter....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 2,000 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 5,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ₱ lb.; 1,600 bxs. Bacon, and 350 pkgs. other Provisions, on the basis of 45s. ₱ ton. Also a British ship, 1,175 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 351 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 70s.; another, 250 tons, with do., from do., option of London, at 70s.; and another, 391 tons, with do., reported from Iloilo, at 65s., with option of London, and, if to the Continent, at 80s....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 160 bbls. Pork at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 500 tcs. Pork and Beef at 9s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11¼d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 pkgs. Oil-cake, 6,000 Staves, and 100 bbls. Apples on private terms, and 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 731 tons, with Nitrate Soda, reported from Iquique, at 65s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 567 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 8s., and two Italian barks, with 2,300 and 2,100 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 9s....For Bristol Channel, a British schooner, 150 tons, with about 1,000 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British ship, 913 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain and 200 pkgs. Provisions on private terms; also, a Belgian brig, 249 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bremen, by sail, 1,090 bxs. Starch and 250 cases Tobacco on private terms....And a German ship, 851 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 550 pkgs. Provisions and 500 bags Clover-seed on private terms; also, a British steam-ship, 1,080 tons, (now at Portland,) hence, with a full general cargo, reported on the basis of 9s. 6d. for Grain, ₱ quarter, and 50s. for Provisions, ₱ ton. And a German bark, 260 tons, with general cargo, reported from Whampoa, at 60s.; and another, 505 tons, with Nitrate Soda, reported from Iquique, at 65s....For the Baltic, a German bark, 580 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at about 7s. 3d. to the German, and 7s. 9d. to the Russian Baltic....For Ancona, or Venice, a British brig, 176 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 40c....For Havana, two barks, 535 and 489 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $20, gold....For St. Thomas, a schooner, with coal reported from Baltimore, at $3 50, gold....For Guadaloupe, an American schooner, 180 tons, hence with general cargo, at equal to about $1,200....For Martinique, a brig, with coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4, gold....For the West Indies, three barks, 331, 307, and 299 tons, and two brigs, 301 and 242 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Hayti, a schooner, 116 tons, reported from Boston, at $850, gold; two schooners, 140 and 81 tons, from do., out and back, at $1,700 and $1,200, gold....For Porto Rico, an American brig, 258 tons, hence, and back, at 50c. and $5, and a schooner from Boston and back at 50c. and $4 75....For Cardenas, a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John, at 30c....For Cienfuegos and back to Boston, a schooner at 50c. and $4 75....For Sagua and back to Boston, a schooner at $6 75 and $4 50, and another at 49c. and $4 50....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner from Portland and back north of Hatteras, with Molasses, reported at $4 75....For Belfast, Me., two schooners, with Lumber, reported from Charleston at $9 50....For Damariscotta, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Savannah, at $10....For Boston, a brig, with Logwood, from San Domingo, at $6; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $9 25....For New-York, a British bark, 593 tons, with Marble, from Leghorn, at $5,000; an American bark, 463 tons, with do., from do., at $4,800; and a German bark, 200 tons, (reported with general cargo,) from Whampoa, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Wool market firmer under the influence of cable advices of spirited competition in London auction sales by European buyers, with no sales of American. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56c.@58c.; extra, 55c.@56c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; coarse, 46c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50c.@53c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 65c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c. Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@38½c.; coarse and medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 54c.@57½c. Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 Superfine Pulled, 45c.@50c. Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@25c. California, fine and medium, 26c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Petroleum is quiet and steady; Refined, 14½c.; Crude, 11½c.@11¾c. Flour active at the recent decline; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 68@$1 72; Amber, $1 72@$1 74; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn—Yellow New, 74c.@75c. Oats dull; White, 58c.@65c. Whisky, $1.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 25: 101, 102, 107, 116, 289, 117, 29, 110. Monday, March 23, to which day the Court decided to adjourn, from Wednesday, is not a motion day, and the calendar will be regularly called.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Nos. 21, 66, 69, 72, 107, 194, 273, 279, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 45, 49, 58, 61, 74, 82, 94, 120, 131, 150, 176, 181, 189, 191, 196, 205, 208, 212, 267, 274, 276, 277, 278, 281, 282, 284, 288, 292, 27, 28, 50, 55, 67, 70, 116, 128, 180, 269, 283; call 272.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers.—5, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact.—357, Winthrop, Executor, et al. vs. McKim et al.; 359, Post et al. vs. Weil; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Bood; 53, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter; 68, Munster vs. Seligman; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 152, Wilson et al. vs. Spring; 155, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 156, St. Patrick's Mutual Aid and Benefit Association vs. St. Patrick's Mutual Aid Association; 165, Catlin, Executor, vs. Browning et al.; 168, Treadwill vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Klig et al.; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 23, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 188, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 193, Mather vs. Mather, Executor, &c.; 195, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 199, Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.; 183, Beach vs. Colhs, Jr., et al.; 196, Balke vs. Klebisch et al.; 206, Kuseppel vs. Bangs et al.; 207, Weed vs. Godill.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1024, Brown vs. Warner et al.; 896, Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1600, Gondy vs. Ponllaine; 1660, The People of State of New-York vs. DeCampetal; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1376½, Gould vs. Gordon; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Diossy vs. Milderberger; 1354½, Murphy, &c., vs. Smith; 760, Barber vs. Clarke; 1306, Claflin et al. vs. Jacoby; 390, Ehlers vs. Kelley, impleaded, &c., et al.; 1499, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 1676, Talbert vs. Kelly et al.; 1466, Stacier et al. vs. Weizel; 820, Thurber et al. vs. Appolant et al.; 1406, Levy vs. Rindskopff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kiop et al.; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2 67, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 275, Home Insurance Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Buncke et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1901, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 2968, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Conslnery vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 370, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebe vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Panama Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petre vs. Pollion; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 41, Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 720, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 741, Boschez vs. Frank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—664, Thacher et al. vs. Dimick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Union Express Company vs. Hermance et al.; 1588, Bolton vs. Baxter; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 896, Pioneer Iron Works vs. Reynolds; 848, L. S. P. S. Company vs. Stewart et al.; 832, Townsend et al. vs. Adams; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht; 844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 1950, Meredith et al. vs. The C. D. and V. Railroad Company; 632, Claflin et al. vs. Meyer; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2120, Benezow vs. Richards; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 3234, (Preference,) Jones vs. Kelly; 3888, (Preference,) Cuddy vs. Mayor; 3952, (Preference,) Henderson vs. Mayor; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 3934, (Preference,) O'Neil vs. Mayor; 1369, Bronk, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 3988, (Preference,) Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2726, Pollon vs. Hancox; 3998, Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 508, Domberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2595, Disney vs. Marshall; 2705, Powers vs. Schoonmaker; 2620, McLaughlin vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2703, Robbins vs. Goddard; 2625, Mueller vs. Holtz et al.; 2706, Barnatigue vs. Estes; 2707, Burnham vs. Clarke; 2708, Kopke, Administratrix, vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 2709, Coleman vs. Cary; 2710, Clarke, Executrix, vs. Mitchell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Michael T. Moloney and Thomas Moloney, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Alfred Jacques, burglary; Bernard Clappenburg, felonious assault and battery; Henry E. W. Chapman, larceny; Nicoli Zucarrelli, concealed weapons; John T. Kiernan, assault and battery; Mary Moore, alias Long Mary, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Patrick Clark, Jr., homicide.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The following decisions have been rendered in the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed with costs—McGraw vs. Godfrey; Johnson vs. Dodd; Van Sise vs. Whittaker; Ferry vs. Wait; Cohen vs. O'Conor, and Ellis vs. Andrews.

Judgment affirmed with costs, and judgment absolute for defendants, in accordance with the stipulation of the appellants—The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Lawrence.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Perkins vs. Hill; Green vs. Edick.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Livermore vs. Bainbridge; Ferris vs. Ferris.

Judgment affirmed without costs—Walker vs. Van Nort.

Judgment of General Term reversing conviction and ordering a new trial affirmed—The People vs. Davis.

Reargument ordered—Hover vs. The People.

Motion to modify judgment by striking out the words "with costs granted," without costs of this motion—Rice vs. Ehele.

Ordered that the judgment appealed from be modified by reversing the judgment entered for the defendant upon the verdict, and that the verdict for the defendant be set aside, and that a judgment of nonsuit against the plaintiff, with costs, be entered; and that, as so modified, the judgment be affirmed, with costs, without costs of motion—Johnson vs. Elwood.

Decree of Surrogate modified so as to direct that the sum of $750, left in the hands of the executor, to be held by him to pay any amount which he is bound to pay on the James Coyle note and interest, and a proper portion of the sum paid for premiums for insurance, and the cost of lightning-rods and interest, as well as the share of the assessment for flagging and interest, and in all other things the decree of Surrogate affirmed without costs to either party as against the other or against the estate—Peck vs. Sherwood.

This Court will take a recess from Friday, the 27th inst., until Monday, March 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Churchill vs. Downs; judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale referred to Thomas H. Landon, Esq., to sell and convey.

Poillon vs. Cudlip; see memorandum.

Hurst vs. Irving; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Maillard vs. Whitecomb; memorandum.

Smith vs. Smith; application denied.

Jeffras et al. vs. The McKillop Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Darling vs. Brewster et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Brien vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; order for judgment.

Ogden vs. Bussing; demurrer overruled.

Wellington vs. Wilson; reference ordered.

Kailey vs. Lane. See memorandum.

Rawson vs. The Columbia Iron Manufacturing Company. See decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Tregear vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; motion granted on terms. (See memorandum.)

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Schneider vs. Pinckney; commitment defective; prisoner discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

SUIT GROWING OUT OF FORGED CHECKS.

William A. and Frederick Kobbe vs. Howard Campbell and George C. Fricke.—This was an action to recover $10,000, growing out of the following state of the facts as disclosed on the trial: In 1871, Fricke, one of the defendants, was book-keeper to plaintiffs' firm. Under direction of plaintiffs, and for the purpose of transferring moneys of the firm from the Park and other banks to the Chemical Bank, Fricke drew checks to the amount of $10,000, payable to the order of the Chemical Bank, which checks in that form were signed by Mr. Kobbe, in the name of the firm. After such signature, however, Fricke inserted in the bodies of them after the words "to the order of the Chemical Bank," the additional words, "or the Eagle Gas-machine Company." The drafts were collected, and the proceeds went to the machine company, in which Fricke was interested. Subsequently the forgery was discovered, and, on the theory that Campbell was also a partner in the machine company, the present suit was brought against both to receive the amount. No defense was put in on behalf of Fricke. On the part of Mr. Campbell it was denied that he was a partner, or that he knew from whence the money came, or received any benefit therefrom. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Robinson.

INDEFINITENESS IN PLEADING.

Emma Rickert vs. Frederick Rickert.—This is a suit for limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff by defendant. The case now came before the court on a motion on behalf of plaintiff to have defendant compelled to make her an allowance to live on pending the issue of the suit. Judge Robinson denied the motion, holding that the allegations of cruelty were not pleaded in the complaint with such definiteness as to the character or time of the acts as the law requires.

BISMARCK AND ITALY.

PARLIAMENT'S ANSWER TO THE REICHSTAG.

Writing from Rome on Feb. 3, the London *Times'* correspondent says: "The Reichstag at Berlin has at last received its answer from the Italian Parliament. Southern statesmen are long-suffering and slow to anger, and masters, if not of simulation, at least of dissimulation. The words spoken by Prince Bismarck on the 17th of last month, and the comments upon them appearing in many German and Austrian journals, and at last in the official organ of the Prussian Chancellor himself, had as much surprised as wounded the Italians. They saw very good reason why Bismarck should be angry with La Marmora; they were themselves greatly provoked at the want of good faith and discretion of which the author of the book *Un po' più di Luce* had been guilty; but they could not understand why the great Chancellor, having public opinion in Germany, in Italy, and throughout Europe so decidedly on his side, should so far put himself in the wrong as to charge La Marmora with forgery, an offense equally incompatible with the character and with the abilities of the Piedmontese General. Prince Bismarck, the Italians thought, had evidently allowed his dislike of his clerical opponent, Herr Von Malinckrodt, to get the better of his temper. At a loss for arguments to justify in 1874 a conduct which was perfectly intelligible in 1866, he rid himself of the statement which damaged him by that form of denial which was often merely conventional among the knights of old—'It is false,' an expression simply intended to cut short a question by referring the matter in dispute to the arbitrament of the sword. Herr Von Malinckrodt, by no means inclined and in no way bound to take up the gauntlet, simply appealed to the evidence of Gen. Govone as quoted in the work of Gen. La Marmora, whereupon Prince Bismarck declared that the assertions in question were either Govone's lies or La Marmora's forgeries.

Such was the gist either of Bismarck's speech or of the article in his official journal. Neither the Italian Government nor the Italian Parliament was concerned in this, for the accusation was either aimed against Govone, who is now dead, or against La Marmora, who was no longer in office, and whose publication bore no official character. But Bismarck conceived, not without reason, that La Marmora's publication, if unofficial, was a great irregularity. He looked upon the use of public documents for private purposes as a breach of confidence; he wondered that there should be no laws in Italy to prevent or punish such an abuse, and hinted that it was the duty of the Italian Government to fill up the deficiency by opportune enactments.

Prince Bismarck has a very large party in his favor, both in the Parliament and in the Cabinet of this country. All these felt and acknowledged that good cause had been given to him for displeasure, though they regretted that he should have exceeded all limits, both of justice and courtesy, in the expression of it. A vote of censure upon La Marmora for printing his documents could easily have been obtained; but not even his worst enemy in Italy could admit the possibility of his either having forged or even materially tampered with them. Where both parties were evidently so much at fault, Italian public men concluded that 'least said would be soonest mended,' and Nicotera, a Deputy of the Left, who had announced his intention to put a question to the Minister, for Foreign Affairs on the subject, was with no great difficulty persuaded to withdraw it. The days passed, however, and by his letter to the *Opinione* of the 29th ult. La Marmora cleared himself of the charge of forgery, of which every man in Italy had readily acquitted him, at the same time that he aggravated his guilt of indiscretion by claiming the right of keeping in his possession as 'private papers,' after quitting office, documents which had been intrusted to him as 'secret' in his official capacity. A way to place the question on its proper footing, with a view to its settlement, was thus opened to the Italian Parliament, and Nicotera again announced his question, which the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Visconti-Venosta, professed himself ready to answer.

Nicotera is a Deputy of the Extreme Left, a Liberal of very advanced opinions, but his address is that of a perfect gentleman, and he exercises a strict control over his feelings. His words were few and temperate to an extent which elicited the praise of the Minister who answered him, himself the most cautious and guarded orator that ever stood up in the Italian Chamber. The conversation was strictly diplomatic on both sides from beginning to end.

Nicotera asked whether the documents published by La Marmora were public or private, and whether the General had a right to use them. He further inquired whether the Government intended to adopt or propose any measure to guard against the repetition of La Marmora's offense for the future. He was not sure that Italian legislation as it at present existed, was at fault on the subject; but, were this the case, how were the Government disposed to supply the deficiency? Nicotera further observed that Prince Bismarck had hinted at certain disclosures by which it might be in his power, whenever he wished it, to compromise the Italian Government, and he asked whether the Foreign Office were conscious of any act or deed derogatory to the dignity of the Italian nation.

The Minister's answer was to the effect that the Government were in no way responsible for La Marmora's conduct, the publication of whose book they disapproved and lamented, (*disapprova e deplora.*) The documents referred to, however they might bear the character of 'private and confidential,' belonged to the State, and were not at La Marmora's disposal. The Minister did not think that the law, as it at present existed, empowered the Government to proceed against La Marmora. Matters of that nature were left to the discretion of the Government and the honor of the officials under the old Piedmontese régime, before the introduction of the Parliamentary system had to a great extent broken through the reserve of old-fashioned diplomacy. The Government would avail themselves of a proper opportunity to provide by legislative enactments against the chances of any future indiscretion in the use of State documents. He regretted that La Marmora, most assuredly against his intention, should have supplied means of attack to the enemies of Prince Bismarck, who were equally the enemies of Italy and were interested in disturbing the friendly relations between this country and Germany, and he hoped that nothing would ever occur to weaken the ties of mutual esteem and good-will existing between the two nations as the result of the alliance of 1866. He concluded by assuring the Chamber that no documents could be produced which would in any manner compromise the national dignity of Italy.

The conversation was then continued by Deputy Chiaves, who was Minister of the Interior in the La Marmora Cabinet of 1866. He regretted that La Marmora was not present to speak for himself, but asserted that he could answer in the General's name, being privy to all the transactions of that period, that there was nothing in them which could in any way be considered derogatory to the dignity of the Italian nation. He therefore protested, or, in other words, challenged Bismarck to produce any of the papers by which, as he said, he could at his pleasure 'show up' that Cabinet.

This somewhat too loud declaration met with a mild rebuke from the Minister Visconti-Venosta, who said that the words of Bismarck had conveyed no meaning which could be construed into an offense to the Italian Government, and insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the good understanding existing between the Governments of the two countries. The subject then dropped, with the utmost satisfaction to all parties in the Chamber.

Previous to Nicotera's interpelation, the Minister of the Interior, Cantelli, in answer to a question of Deputy Miseli, repeatedly contradicted the statements of the *Neue Freie Presse* and of the *Daily News* to the effect that the Italian Government had suppressed telegrams from Berlin reporting Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag. The Government 'had not opposed or delayed the transmission of those or of any other telegrams.'"

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN THE TROAD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions some interesting details respecting the recent archæological discovery in the Troad, given by the Dardanelles correspondent of the *Levant Herald*. It seems that the treasure was discovered toward the end of March in last year by two Greek workmen named Stelliano Panayotti and Lezeb Costandi, while digging at Hissarlik for Dr. Schliemann. At a depth of some thirty feet they came upon a plain earthen jar, of which the mouth was closed and plastered over with reddish clay. The jar measured about six inches in height by three in diameter, and the workmen, judging by its weight that it contained gold or some other valuable metal, conveyed it to a secluded spot where they could divide its contents. The following are the things which, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, were found in the jar: One flat cake of solid gold, about two inches square and a quarter of an inch thick; two plain finger-rings, ornamented with three rows of twisted gold on the upper and one on the lower surface; two pairs of ear-rings, plain, round, and tapering above (to fit the ear) and thick below; two brooches, shaped at the upper extremity in the form of the letter V, and with a horizontal bar attached to the bottom of each, from which depend eight small chains, each terminated by a flat, round piece of ornamented gold; two gold bracelets, thick, plain; one gold band for the hair, (*Belle Hélène*,) plain and thin, admitting of being rolled up when placed in the jar; four beads, plain, about the size of a small nut, and a large number of small plain beads, each about the size of a pea. Besides the above articles, a large rough lump of gold, intermixed with earth and charred wood, was found subsequently by Lezeb Costandi, and retained by him. This, as well as all his portion of the treasure, has fallen intact into the hands of the authorities. The portion appropriated by Stelliano Panayotti was transferred by him to a certain Hadji Alexandri, one of the primates of Kalafatti, to whose grand-daughter Panayotti is affianced. A few months after Dr. Schliemann had definitively taken his departure from the country, the Hadji secretly handed over to a goldsmith of Renkieui the greater part of the articles in his keeping, for the purpose of having them converted into ornaments for his grand-daughter. Unless—as is suspected—the goldsmith retained them and substituted other gold for them, all these interesting relics have been irrevocably lost. Izzet Effendi, the official commissioned by Nussif Pasha, Ex-Vali of the Archipelago, to recover the treasure, has, however, rescued two pairs of earrings, two bracelets, two brooches, two large beads, and a large quantity of smaller ones, and the piece of rough-melted gold above-mentioned, besides a number of small chains and rods of gold collected in other places. He has also seized all the converted ornaments found in the house of Hadji Alexandri and in the goldsmith's shop. Izzet Effendi is much praised for the activity and zeal he has displayed in the recovery of these articles, except by the villagers, who are annoyed because he has, they allege, employed torture for the purpose of furthering the interests of Government.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CROOK—OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

A lecture was delivered Monday evening at the Seventh Street M. E. Church by Dr. Crook, late President of the Belfast College, Ireland, on the subject of "Public Schools and the Dangers that Threaten Them." There was a large attendance. It was intended that the lecture should be a reply to the statements of Rev. Mr. Lake and Rev. Mr. Burke in reference to public schools, but the breadth of the subject and the exhaustiveness with which the lecturer has treated it, rendered it necessary for him to confine his arguments almost entirely to the statements of Rev. Mr. Lake. What the lecturer has to say concerning Rev. Mr. Burke's views will be made the subject of another lecture, which will be delivered on Thursday evening of next week at the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Church, near Ninth avenue. The arguments of Rev. Mr. Lake were published at length in an Irish American paper, and from this report Dr. Cook quoted several passages, and answered them in detail. He observed generally that the subject was of wide-spread influence, and that its interest extended all over the civilized world. The foes which the advocates of public schools had to contend with in this country were precisely the same as had to be encountered in other lands. The President of Princeton College had said that upon national education depended national greatness, and this was in effect what Aristotle had uttered more than 2,000 years before. Truth changed not, and in this land its edicts and precepts were being carried out. The American common school system provided for every child in America the benefits of a good education. It surmounted religious difficulties by not teaching dogmatic theology, and it avoided pure secularism by the reading of the word of God in the schools. The lecturer paid a high tribute to the manner of keeping the public schools in America, and said he believed the system was the outgrowth of the original patriotism of the country. The system was, nevertheless, human. It was not faultless; it might bear improvement, but he asked if it should be surrendered to its foes. He quoted as a testimony to the excellence of the system, passages from the report of Dr. Frazer, Bishop of Manchester, who had been sent over to America to inspect the public schools, with the view of having their advantages applied to the national school system in England; also, the opinions of Mr. Goldwin Smith and of a prominent member of the Evangelical Alliance, as well as the impressions which they produced in the mind of the lecturer himself as a public educator. As he contemplated these schools, he could, he said, very well understand how the American people prized them. He believed that as a system they were invaluable, and such as any nation might be proud of. Parents, the churches, and the State were all represented in the system, but in different relations. He claimed that these schools were a vastly successful institution, in which were developed the intelligence and self-respect of the people. He had seen in other lands many of the boys of this country who had been educated under this system, and he could say that their manliness of character never failed them. Again, in these schools, children were taught to prize the Constitution of the country. Therefore, he asked, would they set aside those schools for others in which every child of Roman Catholic parents would be taught to regard Rome first, and America afterwards. Whence had the opposition to the common schools arisen? The Roman hierarchy were, he maintained, the chief, if not the only foes of the system. The lecturer here quoted several passages from the statements made by Rev. Mr. Lake, in which that gentleman asked what had the children educated in the public schools done to improve the morals of the country, and charged as the result of them general political and social immorality, and universal thievery and corruption. Dr. Crook paused to ask Mr. Lake if he would stop to think where some of the men so charged were now, and to consider who were the Judges and jurors who sent them there. But when he charged universal dishonesty and political and social immorality as the result of the public-school system here, might it not be well for him to regard the results of another school system in other places. What words could describe the terrible failure of the schools of France, of Italy, and of Spain, even when directed by the head of an infallible church, and guided by a whole board of Cardinals. It was the system of Romanism to oppose itself to the growth of intelligence, but it was itself a system which could not live in the light of the ten commandments. The Roman hierarchy, he maintained, was not a church, although it claimed to be the only church, but an ecclesiastical conspiracy, and foreign temporal power, bent on crushing the liberties of the world. The lecturer adverted, among other topics, to the fact that the students of the Catholic University, Dublin, had memorialized Cardinal Cullen and the Board of the University asking for Professors of the physical sciences, some of the most important of which, according to the Roman system, were not included in the curriculum. At the conclusion of Dr. Crook's remarks, an announcement was made, as above stated, that the lecture would be continued, and in part repeated, on the evening of Thursday week, in the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Church. The Doxology was then sung and the proceedings terminated.

JOHNSON'S EULOGY ON WIGFALL.

In the Baltimore City Court on Saturday Hon. Reverdy Johnson announced the death of Lewis T. Wigfall. He said: "May it please your Honor, my purpose in rising to address you is formally to announce the death of Lewis T. Wigfall, late a member of your Bar, and of the Bar of the Court of Appeals. The sad event happened at Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday last. Mr. Wigfall, a few days before, left his home in this city on, I believe, a professional visit to Texas. He was then, to all appearance, in perfect health. His constitution was firm and even robust, and promised many years of life. Apparently death could only approach him through the slow and measured steps of time; but heaven thought proper in the dispensation of its mercy to cut him off in his very meridian. For four years preceding our unhappy civil strife he was one of the Senators of Texas in the Senate of the United States. It was my good fortune to make his acquaintance soon after he became a member of that body, and that acquaintance shortly ripened into intimacy and friendship. These relations never ceased to exist, though they were necessarily suspended from '61 to '65. In 1868 I saw him in London, when I had official residence there, and I was glad to find that our friendship had not been in any manner impaired by the events of the intervening years. We had widely differed in regard to the strife to which I have alluded, but I never for a moment doubted that his opinion in regard to it, and his conduct, were governed by a high sense of duty. And I am glad to believe that he entertained the same impression as to my own. Ever since the deceased became a resident of this city, our relations have been of the most friendly character. You may well suppose, therefore, that the tidings of his death gave me deep concern. He was a gentleman of great intellectual culture, of very fine natural capacity, possessed of strong logical powers, and of very winning eloquence. It was never my privilege to hear him in a court, but I have listened to him in the Senate always with gratification and instruction. Wit never seemed to fail him, his sarcasm was keen (perhaps too often indulged in,) but whenever it inflicted a wound which he did not design, or which he thought undeserved, he never failed to make an ample apology. A brave man—there never was a braver—he knew he could do this without having his motives called into question, and he was influenced to do it by a sense of duty. His intercourse with his friends was always delightful, his store of anecdote exhaustless, and his manner of recounting them most felicitous. That such a man was necessarily the charm of his own domestic circle all must know. To them his loss is irreparable. Their consolation is to be found in the favorable opinions entertained of him by those to whom he was longest and best known, and these may be counted by thousands. When such a professional brother is lost to us it is proper that we should take some measures to show our respect for him and to do honor to his memory. In this feeling of the Bar, I am sure, your Honor will fully concur, and I therefore move the court, as an evidence of it, to order an adjournment."

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.

Baltimore papers announce the death, on the 19th inst., of Capt. Gurney Crow Pattison, who was known in connection with several inventions useful to navigators, especially in contributing to the safety of vessels. The best known of these inventions is the self-acting wave and tide bells, patented by him about five years ago. This invention is intended to be used in bays and rivers and at points on the coast where dangerous shoals make navigation unsafe in darkness and fogs. It comprises, first, a floating rudder with bell attached, which is rung by each motion of the rudder caused by the waves; secondly a stationary buoy rising and falling with the tide and ringing bells, and thirdly, a stationary vessel to be moored at dangerous places in rivers, in the centre of which is a wheel which is turned by the tide and current and rings bells. Capt. Pattison had also invented and patented two non-fouling anchors. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and leaves a wife and one son. He for many years commanded vessels in the coastwise trade between Baltimore and Richmond, and ports in the Carolinas.

EXECUTIVE REQUISITIONS.

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY GOV. DIX IN REFERENCE TO APPLICATIONS.

The following regulations have been adopted by Gov. Dix in reference to applications for requisitions and mandates upon requisitions:

Applications must come from District Attorneys and be by duplicate original papers, except the indictment, which may be a certified copy.

1. The District Attorney must certify that in his opinion the ends of public justice require that the criminal be brought back to the State for trial, at the public expense; that he is content that such expense be a county charge, and that he believes he has within his reach and will be able to produce on the trial the evidence necessary to secure conviction.

2. He must further name the State upon whose Executive the requisition is to be made, and name a proper person as agent, having no private interest in the arrest of the fugitive.

3. If there has been any former requisition for the same person growing out of the same transactions, it must be so stated, with an explanation of the reasons for asking for a new requisition.

4. If the criminal is known to be under arrest for any other offense it must be so stated.

If an indictment has been found, a certified copy of the same must accompany the application.

Also, there must be by affidavit, positive proof that the criminal has fled from the State, and the justice thereof, or proof of facts and circumstances warranting such conclusion, with a satisfactory explanation of delay in prosecution, or other matter calculated to excite suspicion of want of good faith in the proceeding. Also proof that the criminal has taken refuge in the State on whose executive the demand is to be made.

If known, it must appear whether the criminal is a resident of this State, or only transiently here.

Matters stated on information and belief must be stated with the sources of information and belief, and mere general allegations of law and fact be avoided as far as possible.

In cases in which no indictment has been found, there must be, in addition to the proofs above mentioned, proof, by affidavit taken before a magistrate, of the facts and circumstances constituting the crime.

If the crime charged be forgery, the affidavit of the person whose name is alleged to be forged must be produced, or a satisfactory reason given for its absence.

In all cases the official character of the officers taking the affidavits must be duly certified.

District Attorneys will be held to the strictest responsibility to see that this process is not used for the purpose of collecting debts, or for other private purposes, especially in false pretense, embezzlement and forgery cases.

If it is discovered that this process is being abused, or has been inadvertantly granted, there will be no hesitation in revoking it.

Requisitions will be mailed directly to the Governors upon whom made, unless there be very special reason for doing otherwise. The agent's authority will be sent to the District Attorney for delivery, who must see to it that the agent makes return of it within a reasonable time to the Executive Department, with a statement of the manner in which his duty has been discharged.

Mandates upon requisitions from other States will not be issued unless the requisition is supported by proofs conforming substantially in material matters as to the statements about the crime, and the manner of the criminal's departure from the State, and the good faith of the prosecution, to the requirements of the foregoing regulations in similar cases.

Mandates will be mailed directly to the Sheriff of the county where the criminal is supposed to be. He will be directed in all cases to allow the man arrested a reasonable opportunity to assert before delivery any legal rights he may have in the premises.

BURNING OF THE TEMPLE OF SHIBA, IN JEDDO.

A Yokohama letter to the Boston *Transcript*, dated in January, has the following account of the destruction of the Temple of Shiba, at Jeddo:

"The first event of importance in Japan to be placed on the record of 1874 is the burning of the great Temple of Shiba.

With friends, on the 30th of December, I visited it. We walked through shady paths around it, and examined its architecture and the ornaments and structure of its inner temple. We saw the ponderous bell which is said to have been 200 years old. It looked as if its birthday might have been even further back in the centuries. Forty-eight hours later, while writing a description of it, news came of its destruction.

A little past midnight on the night of the 31st of December, the fire-bells of Yeddo rang in the New Year. The remembrance of the great fire of the 9th of December was still fresh. The brilliant light in the centre of the city spread consternation. The bells were rung in every quarter, and in a little while all Yeddo was awake. The night was intensely dark, and the snow falling heavily. The streets were blockaded with the crowd. The Police, however, were soon on the ground and cleared the space in front of the temple. No one but firemen, officers, and foreigners were allowed to pass beyond the outer porch. I am indebted to the *Japan Herald* for many of the following facts in regard to the fire: The temple was built of the finest wood, and the heat was so intense that the snow for several hundred yards was turned into rain. For an hour after the first outbreak, an enormous jet of unbroken flame, singularly varied in color, owing to the fusion of different metallic substances, sprang upward like a volcanic discharge, and threw a glare over the city such as no one of this generation had ever before seen.

The firemen were there in full brigades, but they were powerless to save the temple. At 1:30, when the whole building seemed wrapped in flames, the front wall beneath the eaves fell outward, disclosing what at first view was only a mass of lurid flame and eddying smoke. But presently out of it came the outline of a row of human figures, standing immovable upon the interior platform of the temple. When the smoke lifted, these became distinctly visible. They were the leaders of the fire brigade, perhaps some fifty in number, posted in a double line, grasping their strange standards and surveying the scene with the stolidity of statues. With their uncouth head-dresses, parti-colored clothes and livid faces, all set in a blazing frame-work, which swept around them and scorched the emblems they held, they made a weird and unearthly picture. Over and over again a curtain of fire passed between the motionless figures and the spectators. It was a real drama, but a reckless exposure of life which at any time might have become a tragedy. They stood until a part of the roof had fallen in, and then withdrew by ways known only to themselves. Presently they re-appeared in the gallery of the lofty gate, where they presented an aspect as weird as before, though no longer surrounded by exciting peril. It is said that these leaders assume these positions of danger to stimulate the zeal and hardihood of their followers.

When the massive roof fell the crash was as thunder, and a mass of pure flame reached up a hundred feet. At 3 o'clock the burning belfry attracted attention. The bell became red hot, and a little later fell from its timbers, and is said to be irretrievably ruined. It was one of the largest bells in Japan, being ten feet high, five feet eight inches in diameter, and one foot thick.

The temple is supposed to have been set on fire by some Buddhist priest, as its worship had been changed from the Buddhist to the Shinto faith. Since its destruction the ruins have been inclosed with a high fence, and no one allowed to visit them."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

We do not happen to know, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who Kalikrishna may be, but his name heads a monster memorial lately presented by himself "and 16,200 others" to the Viceroy of India on the increase of intemperance; but it is painful to learn that this enlightened leader of the prohibitory party in India ascribes the growth of the evil complained of to the effects of those very influences which we are wont to boast of as the future victors over the habits of drinking among our own working classes. The petition points to the fact that the nation of India has hitherto been "always distinguished for habits of sobriety and abstemiousness," and goes on to observe that "its ideas and principles have been lately unsettled by English education and aggressive civilization. It is a painful fact, it adds, that among the higher and more educated classes, and in places long subject to British rule and the influence of Western refinement, the worst effects of intemperance have been realized." The drink-reformers of India go farther even than their allies here have hitherto done; for they not only suggest, in accordance with permissive prohibitory views, that all liquor-shops should be closed "where the majority of the inhabitants object to their existence," but also "in the vicinity of educational and religious establishments and places of business; and further, would have the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises altogether forbidden."

A LITTLE RAILROAD WAR.

A short time since the Boston and Providence Railroad Company was authorized by the Selectmen of Attleboro' to make a change in the crossing at a point where two roads crossed each other, by erecting gates and a fence, thereby confining the passage-way over the tracks to a narrower space than formerly. The fence and gates were erected, much to the dislike of certain inhabitants of Attleboro', who assembled Thursday night and with axes cut down the obnoxious partitions. The railroad men at once rebuilt them, when on Friday morning they were cut down again. The fence was erected a third time, and a third time the irate citizens applied the ax to the posts and rails and leveled them to the ground. The railroad men then abandoned the field, and the Corporation will take legal steps to maintain the guards.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.
Office of Superintendent, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.

300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¾ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.

24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1½x2¼ inches.

1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅝ inches.

2,000 feet linial (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.

3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.

7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.

4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.

1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3½ inches.

6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.

6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, BUILDING, NEW-YORK CITY.

United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.
Office of Superintendent, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Worthespoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.

1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.

3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of Supervising Architect,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

Office of Supervising Architect,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Worthespoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY,
CHAS. H. DREW,
WILLIAM ASPINWALL,
Brookline Water Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West st., Boston.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, March 16, 1874, for the delivery of fifty tons of best Russia Hemp, at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., with the privilege of taking one hundred tons.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and also can be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the Hemp offered in the bid must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. Van Sice, Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.
COLON, Capt. ———, Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Capt. Van Sice will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'day, Mar. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, Gibson..........Saturday, March 7
ARRAGON, Western, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece..Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain..Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy..Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada..Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Thompson..........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship

HERDER, Capt. Fischer,

will sail on TUESDAY, March 10, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, prepaid. Tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any others) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........Lachesnez..........Saturday, March 7.
PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, March 21.
AMERIQUE..........Roussan..........Saturday, April 4.
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........Saturday, April 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, E. C. Reed, March 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, T. H. Morton, March 10.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, T. S. Curtis, March 17.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 4
ANDES..........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL..........March 13
CORINTH..........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS..........March 6
ETNA..........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........March 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M.

For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, against JANE W. McCUNN and Thomas McCunn, individually and as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased; James M. Gano, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, deceased, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said John H. McCunn, deceased, and Irene May Gano, his wife; Mary McCunn, wife of the said Thomas McCunn; James McCunn, and Matilda, his wife; Sarah Long, wife of Joseph Long, and the said Joseph Long; Nancy Barnett, wife of John Barnett, and the said John Barnett; Jane McCrea, wife of James McCrea, and the said James McCrea; Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains; George Hettrick; Margaret W. Hettrick; Martha Hettrick; Mary Hettrick; Sarah Hettrick; Laura Hettrick; Eliza Lecky, wife of John Lecky, and the said John Lecky; Caroline M. Morgan; John K. Waring, and Mary his wife; John M. Gano; Jane W. Gano; Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson; Catherine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner; William McMains, and Susan, his wife; John McMains, and Mary, his wife; Marcus McMains, and Mary, his wife; Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin; the people of the State of New-York; John A. King and Richard King, executors of the last will and testament of Mary King, deceased, and William H. Morgan. Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1874.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f18-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja7-1aw14wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, State of New-York.—JOHN A. HARTCORN and MORRIS GERSHEL, plaintiffs, against HUGH SHIELDS, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Hugh Shields: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 10th day of January, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house, in said City, on the 10th day of February, 1874.—Dated Feb. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f11-1aw6wW*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JULES G. TOURNADE and EMANUEL VIREMONDOY, plaintiffs, against ALPHONSE CALICK, as survivor of Calice Bros., defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars and forty-six cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 24, 1874.

MIRON WINSLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

f25-1aw6wW

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of Supervising Architect,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ⅞ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.